VOL I

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1846.

### The Matienal Police Gan ME E. CAMP AND GO CIRCULATION, 12,000 COPIES,

triot Court of the Uni

### LIVES OF THE FELONS. He. R.

CONTINUED.

## HENRY THOMAS.

Aline Dean, aline James Mitchell, THE BURGLAR AND MURDERER

Going to roost-A new exploit-The reluctant box-discovery-Flight-Stop thieves-A novel chase—The robber's rebule of the pursuer's indecency—Eccape—Separation—The vindictive convict—Thomas becomes a thief-errant for the redressing of the serongs of the helpless-He next becomes a counterfeiter—The mode of shoving the "soft" - The re-robbery at Higginsport-Fatal acquaintance with Maxon-Project to rob the Mail-More burglaries The advantages of a Presidential campaign Another crime added to the category-Incendiarism-The beginning of the end.

We left Thomas and his English accom at the conclusion of our last chapter, concealed in the woods near Higginsport, waiting for night, to dispose of the heavy plunder which they had obtained from the store of Mr. Smith of that city. Having lodged in the trees throughout the day, and comforted their stomachs with a store rackers and cheese which they had had the foresight to provide, they descended from their roost about ten o'clock on the following evening, seized a skiff at the landing, and dropped down to Cincinnati. There they disposed of their booty to some old receivers, with whom they had both dealt frequently before, and as is the habit of all fortunate rogues of their profession after a stroke of luck, gave themselves up to ease and soft delights. Extravagance however is a rapid drain, and but a few weeks elapsed, before the rascals were obliged to resume their vocation. An opportunity soon presented itself for a profitable exploit, through some information which the Englishman obtained of a store situated on the Montgomery road, back of Cincinnati, the owner of which was said always to keep a large amount of ready cash on hand.

Having prepared their tools, the rogues started, arrived at the place, and the Englishman



DICK COLLARD'S "PAL"

## NED ARNOLD, THE PICKPOCKET AND BURGLAR.

entered the store, while Thomas remained on watch outside. Having brought out the money ion, their meagre con tents excited a dissatisfaction which induced him to return. The second examination of the premises led to the discovery of a beautiful desk, which was securely fastened to the counter by several screws. Determined to secure it, the Englishmen tore it from its fastenings with considerable noise, but before he had acccomplished his object, he was alarmed by the sound of the old man coming down stairs from an adjoining room. Fearing detection, he ran to the door and acquainted Thomas with his danger.

"Is the desk heavy ?" said the burglar eagerly. "As lead," laconically replied the English-

"Then we must have it, if we have to silence the old man!" replied Thomas sternly.

"Well, here goes for it then!" said the Englishman, rushing back, Thomas followed him, and both of the depredators having siezed hold of the box, ripped it from its hold, and darted out of the door, followed by the old man, who had just made his appearance as they secured the prize. Though the old man was in his shirt. and nothing else, he took after the robbers like a quarter horse, and regardless of his scanty travelling outfit, followed them to a considerable disstop thieves! like a Stentor. The race was spirited on both sides, but the old man being in special trim for pedestrian exercise, gained fast upon the freebooters, who were encumbered with their load. Finding that the old man was overhauling them faster than was agreeable in a new acquaintance, Thomas turned suddenly around, and presenting his pistol to the breast of his pursuer, told him that he was shocked to see a respectable old gentleman expose himself out of doors in such a trim, and that he would be forced to shoot him if he followed them a single step further, and insisted upon forcing himself into their society. This was a conclusive rebuke, and the old man retreated as percipitately as he had advanced.

Having disposed of this danger, the robbers kept on in their flight, till they saw a couple of horses staring at them over a fence, when they stopped, made prizes of the animals, mounted taking the lead, as it was his own enterprise, them and rode them bare backed to the top of

the hill above Cincinnati, at which place they turned them loose and walked into town. An examination of the box proved that they had encountered all their risk and trouble for a sum of less than thirty dollars.

Shortly after this exploit, Thomas's English friend left him for New-York, and the former remained idle, until called upon by a note some days afterwards, to visit an old friend in the Ohio Penitentiary. This man told Thomas, on his calling on him, that he wanted him to perform a great favor for him, for which he would not only pay him well, but would hold himself indebted for life. It was simply this. He had been convicted on the testimony of a merchant whom he had robbed, but who he had offered a handsome compromise on condition that he would let him up, and forbear to prosecute. For this ungentlemanly conduct, the villian had sworn to have revenge, and he now wanted him robbed again. The proposition was, therefore, that Thomas should attempt a burglary upon the merchant's store, and that he should receive twenty-five dollars down, as a retaining fee in the business. Thomas took the money, and assumed the settlement of the vindictive prisoner's wrongs. It is only necessary for us to say here, that Thomas kept his promise like a true man and a foul thief, and that the result of dred dollars.

Shortly after this exploit, Thomas fell in among a set of counterfeiters, and though always averse to their pursuits, allowed himself to be seduced into taking a share in their operations. At this time (the latter part of August, 1844) the party with whom he had connected himself, were engaged in the issue of a new \$5 note on the Wheeling Bank, and as no spurious bills of that denomination had ever been manufactured or put out on the above institution before, the enterprise promised a rich and ready harvest. Having selected a companion to assist him in his operations, Thomas procured a large quantity of the counterfeit notes, and the two rogues commenced their systematic operation of passing them off, previous to leaving town on the following day. The accomplice being selected to offer the money, took about twentyfive or thirty cents in his pocket, and then receiving one of the notes from Thomas, who

"attended on him" in the street, would go into "attended on him" in an article, and on a shop, purchase a small article, and on his change insufficient to the price, wor sent the note and receive good me Having done this, he would meet Th mediately after, at the corner, transfer, money to him, and receive another note in exchange. These measures we sued to prevent danger, in case mapicion fall upon the passer, and a search ense no other counterfeit money being found the suspected person, he would be sure to be honorably released. This is the course always pursued by counterfeiters in these operation On the following evening, Thomas changed off with his companion, and did the business of the passing, or "shoving the soft," as it is professionally termed, while the other "tended" on him. By this means, in two nights they passed off \$600.

On the next morning is was discovered that the money was in circulation in the town, and fearing identification by the numerous shop keepers whom they had defrauded, the two rogues had to make a precipitate retreat. They therefore crossed to Kentucky, and made way with all convenient speed to Pittab

Having remained in Pittaburgh for a few da without anything offering in the way of be the rogues yielded to the strong attraction which familiar localities always have upon every of men, and started down the river as ward their old haunts. Having arrived at Rip ley, near Higginsport, without doing anything at all, and being eager for an enterprise, The resolved to pay a second visit to the store of Mr. Smith, of the latter place, which as our readers will recollect he had robbed of twelve or fourteen hundred dollars worth of goods a few weeks before. Taking a skiff and dropping down the river, they arrived at the place a little after midnight, and finding the key on the inside of the store door, unlocked it by twisting it round with a piece of wire. They then entered and robbed it of some \$300 to \$300 worth of goods more, and returning to the bank, re-embarked and went with their plunder

"A floating down the river of the O-hi-o" to Cincinnati, well satisfied with their exploit and chuckling over the idea of the astonishment of old Smith, when he should come to find out that he had been robbed again, in the same manner as before.

There was a man named Maxon, figuring about the western country in the counterfeit line, whom Thomas had frequently seen in his various peregrinations to and fro, but who the latter, in consequence of not having been in that kind of business until very lately, had never sought to become acquainted with. He had noticed him, however, very frequently; but while bestowing a casual glance upon his diminutive proportions, or while indulging in a smile at his dapper conceit and effeminate manner, he little dreamt that their horoscopes were cast so

darkly and so bloodily together.

On arriving in Cincinnati with the proceeds of the last depredation in the store in Higgin Thomas met with an experienced "crossman" whom he designates by the initials W-B-, This man introduced him to Leroy I. Maxes, and Maxon in turn introduced Thomas to a man named Spencer Lusk. The reason of this introduction was, that Maxon had conceived a design to rob an old bachelor of Bainbridge of some \$6,000 or \$7,000, and had applied to W\_B- to obtain a capable assistant. W- B- had in consequence of this request, recommended Thomas as the boldest and most capable man in the country. Hence the connection. The plan however which gave rise to it, fell through, but still the association was continued. Arrangements were then entered into for future business; but pending the campaign, Thomas had a piece of individual business to settle up, the profits of which, if accomplished, were to belong entirely to himself. He had received while engaged in the counterfeit business, an order from a man in the north, for \$4,000 or \$5,000 in counterfeit

"fives" on the beats of ladisas and Wa ate the

the awaiting him at Chilicothe.

The after this, Lask proposed to W— B-

e recovery of the mail at a spot about two days livel from Portsmouth, and the latter commu-tated it to Thomas during a journey down the river, telling him at the same time that it was proposed to accomplish it by first taking the driver's life. After some reflection, Thomas rejected the business, on account, as he says, of its preliminary feature, and in consequence of the proposal he stated his intention of turning back and going up the river by himself. Finding that he was inexorable in his resolution, W-Baccompanied him, and Lusk was left to pursue journey alone; Maxon being on another route, on which he had previously set out to make some arrangements for a piece of general business. On arriving at Wheeling they found Maxon, upon which W-B-left them for some cause which remains unexplained. From this period (the last of October, 1844), we find Thomas and Maxon working regularly together, until the great climax of their crimes. Two nighties, one in Wheeling and another at Claysville, on the National Road, shortly succorded this arrival. After these professional divertisements, they set out for St. Clairsville, and on arriving there at ten o'clock at night, entered, with false keys, a store situated directly opposite a public house, which, in consequence of the excitement of the presidential election that was then in progress, was filled with people and had visitors continually going in and out. Taking to his counsel, however, the maxim that " Dangers retreat when boldly they're confronted,"

the resolute robber marched boldly to the door and introducing his skeleton as if it were an honest instrument, entered the store with as much confidence as if he were its owner. He emerged from it in a few moments with a huge counter-desk in his arms, which he had been unable to force open, when Maxon, who was posted in the shadow of a tree hard by, ran up. re-locked the door, and then hastened after his companion. Having arrived at an open lot, they broke open the desk and obtained from it about \$300 in notes, only \$120 of which, however,

were good.

On the following day the rogues drove through the town in a buggy, and having arrived opposite the store, Thomas pulled up, and told Maxon to jump out, and go in and buy a pair of gloves, just to see what was going on. Maxon obeyed. and found the store full of people, all of whom were conversing about the burglary. Having waited long enough to learn that all were convinced that it must have been entered by some person belonging to the neighborhood who was perfectly well acquainted with the premises, he left, with the bows and profuse acknowledgments of the storekeeper for his patronage. Resuming his station in the vehicle, they drove on, and the robbers found the termination of their journey again in Wheeling.

Here Maxon remained sick, but Thomas being unable to remain idle and without the excitement now became so familiar to him, set out on his own hook, to a place about five miles east of Wheeling on the National Road. There he pitched upon a store which he was desirious and having also set out without his tools, he was obliged to devise some unusual and desperate means to effect his purpose. Having run through the category of experiments, rejecting alltin succession, he at length fell upon the atrocious expedient of arson, and concluded to set fire to some building, in order to enhance his chances of success, by taking advantage of the confusion which the conflagration would occasion in town. Having settled upon this diabolical design, he first thought of firing a mill hard by the road, but concluding upon reflection that that would be too bad, he compromised with his conscience by selecting a stable hard by. Previous to doing this, however, he endeavored to unlatch the door and let the horses out, but being unsuccessful, he went to their rear of the building, and loosening a plank, communicated fire to the inside, and then ran off to the build-

north for 84,000 or \$5,000 in reconciled

in which he intended to re the unweighth the porch will give be infamous income to work to see the store, it at the same time, the door gave way, and he entered. Having hastily rummaged the apartment, he succeeded in obtaining \$50 in counterfeit, and \$2 in good money by the exploit, leaving \$800 in genuine notes laying on the top of the desk from which he had taken the

almost worthless "boodle." Thomas the turned to Wheeling, and finding Maxon ed from his illness, he set out with day to Portsmouth, where they 12th day of November, seven day the commission of the offence for which the former afterwards sacrificed his life uson the

scaffold. As this matter is of too much i introduce at the end of a chapte it for the commencement of c chapter.

(To be Co

County C

Honorable Judge Ulabed

May 5.—Trial of Justice Drial
was called and a quorum answer the roll
was called and a quorum answer the roll
was called and a quorum answer the roll
was called and a capy of the charge acideations as given in part below, were served.
In reference to the did charge against Justice Drinker,
and he called upon the Court to present that there was no allegation or corruption in that charge
against him, but a mere general allegation of incompatency, which was not sufficient to sustain the charge.
He therefore contended that it should be stricken out.
The Principant—This question has in that charge
been raised and discussed on the two or three last impeachments brought before this Court, and it was then
decided not to be necessary to draw up articles of inpeachment with the same precision as bulletments, to
were the technicalities of the latter applicable to this
proceeding. The question to strike out was then put,
and only two members of the Court voting in the
affirmative, it was lost. A motion for a postponement
was then made by the defendant's coursel, on the
ground of the absence of two material witheaste, which
motion was sustained by the Court, and they adjourned
until Wednesday, the 13th instant, when the trial will
proceed before the newly elected members of the Board
of Aldermen, who constitute the body of this Court.
The following are the charges praferred against the proceed before the newly elected me of Aldermen, who constitute the bod The following are the charges on

The following are the charges preferred and its this.

ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

Charged, specified and exhibited against William Walm Brinkern, one of the Special Justices for preserving the peace in the City of New York, by John McKeon, District Autorney, of the said City and County, in the County Court of the County of New York, by John the County Court of the County of New York, by John the County Court of the County of New York, which office he now holds, has been guilty of Wilful dereliction in the discharge of his official duties, as such Special Justice, and of arbitrary, corrupt, and illegal conduct in the exercise thereof.

That on or about the 4th day of June, in the year 1845, one Thomas Kendall was brought before William Waln Drinker, upon warrant issued by him, as seich Justice, at the request of James Van Mostrand, one of the Commissioners of the Alms House of the County of New York, charged upon the oath of one Janet Docherty with being the father of a bastard child, of which the said Janet Docherty was then pregnant, and which was likely to be born and become chargeable to the said City and County, he, the said Drinker, the Special Justice afterward, did not then and there immediately call to his aid another of the Special Justices for preserving the peace in the said City and County of New York, for the further due and lawful proceeding in the matter of the said complaint, contrary to the provisions of the statute in suck case made and previded, and in violation of his duty as Special Justice.

And that the said Drinker, on the 4th day of June, and that the said Drinker, on the 4th day of June, and the the said Drinker, on the 4th day of June, and the the said Drinker, on the 4th day of June, and that the said Drinker, on the 4th day of June, and that the said Drinker, on the 4th day of June, and that the said Drinker, on the 4th day of June, and that the said Drinker, on the 4th day of June, and that the said Drinker of the said the processive a recognizance of and from the said Thomas Kendal

and one George Linley, in the sum of five nundred col-lars seach.

And that the said Drinker, did not call to his aid another of the Special Justices for preserving the peace in the City of New York, as in and by the said instru-ment or recognizance, is, among other things, failely and untruly alleged, and that, among other things, the said Drinker did take the said recognizance before him-self alone, and without then and there having called to his aid any other of the Special Justices for preserving, the peace in the City of New York, or any other officer authorized to perform the duties of a justice of the peace in the City and County of New York, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided, and in violation of his duty as such Special Justice.

statuse in such case made and provided, and in violation of his duty as such Special Justice.

That he, the said Drinker, did falsely and illegally state and represent and cause to be believed that, the said Thomas Kendail had made default in the condition of the said resognizance, whereas in truth and in fact the said Thomas Kendail did appear as required by the said recognizance, and did stiend at the time and place in the said recognizance mentioned and required, and remained there for a long space of time. But the said Drinker, in visitation of his duty, absented himself from the said place and thereby hindered and prevented due regular and orderly proceedings in the matter of the said complainant, and also falsely, corruptly and illegally caused the said recognizance to be forfeited upon the false statement that the said Thomas Kendail had not appeared in pursuance to the exigancy of the said condition of the said recognizance, in violation of his duty as a magistrate.

dition of the said recognizance, in violation of his dusy as a magistrate.

Charge Second.—That the said William Wallo Drinker, in the discharge of his official duties, as one of the Special Justices aforesaid, has been guilty of partiality, oppression, injustice and conduct unbecoming a Magistrate, tending to bring the administration of justice into contempt, and calculated to prevent and impede the due and honest administration of justice.

That heretofore, to wit, on or about the 22d day of November, in the year 1845, at the city and within the county of New York, one Francis M. Birby, had been arrested and held to ball for a mischemanor, assault and battery, upon the complaint of one William S. Corwin, and which said complaint was then and there in battery, upon the complaint of one William S. Cor-win, and which said complaint was then and there in due course of law before the Grand Jury, empanelled

ere the Gras avored the part by rease 1. Sixby, and gainst the confidence exhibits corrupt desire unlawfully to procure

trary to and in violation of his duty as a Magistrate.

That the said Driebus to gratify his own private feelings of malice, hatred and ill-will towards Lyon Levy, did, on or about the 20th day of June, 1845, without probable cause, procure or induce one Leopold Silberthan to make before him, the said William Waln Drinker, as such Justice as aforesaid, a wholly false, untrue, and the said Lyon Levy, and included, and malicious charge and complaint of grand and felony against the said Lyon Levy, and included, and malicious charge and complaint, did, as warrant for the arrest of the said Lyon Levy, and caused the arrest of the said Lyon Levy, and caused the arrest and detention of the said Lyon Levy, and caused the arrest and detention of the said Lyon Levy, and without probable cause, did, as warrant for the arrest of the said Lyon Levy, and caused the arrest and detention of the said Lyon Levy, and caused the arrest and detention of the said Lyon Levy, and said the said control of the said Lyon Levy. The said Lyon Levy being taken to the Police Office, was included to the five of the said the said that the said Lyon Levy. The said Said Charge and forthwith decided the said charge, and forthwith decided the said Charge and said

the said Drinker, on or about the 24th day of 1, 1645, at the city and county of New-York, issued a warrant for the arrest of Lucius a resident of the city of New-York, upon day; that the said warrant was issued be grounds, and upon papers, a portion ander oath or affirmation before a be his duty as such Special Justice; you the hearing of such complaint, and the said Lucius S. Comstock the winesses, as by law he had also, after he, the said Drinker, had said had so expressed hisself, that the against the said Comstock was wholly defined and held to hall upon said charge, ion of his duty as such Special Justice as afore-

Charge Third.—That the said William Waln Drinker, since his appointment as one of the Special Justices for preserving the peace in the city of New York, has discharged, and caused to be discharged from custody without bail, or upon bail to him known to be worthless, and insufficient, and without examination, divers persons charged and reasons bly suspected of having committed crimes and effences against the people of this State, and that he has in general, abused, exceeded, or corruptly and lineally exercised the powers and authority vested in him as such Special Justice.

That on or about the 5th day of May, in the year 1845, and at the city and county of New-York aforesaid, one Vandengrift, a couriet, and otherwise known as a seto their offense, trace arrested by fir. John M. Secor, a private citizen, on the just and reasonable sus-

1845, and at the city and county of New-York aforesald, one Vandergrift, a convict, and otherwise known is a stortion of county, and otherwise known is a stortion of county, and otherwise known is a stortion of the stortion of the year of the value of one thousand dollars, then in the possession of the said Vandergrift; and that the said Vandergrift was then taken before the said Drinker, who instead of the said Vandergrift was then taken before the said Drinker, who instead of the said Vandergrift from custody, and left the office arm in arm in company with him, to the hindrance of justice, and to the great scandal and disgrace of his official station.

That on the 10th day of January, 1846, one William H. Mitchell was arrested in the city of New-York, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, as a fugitive from justice from the District of Columbia, and proved upon oath, before the said William Wall Drinker, Special Justice as aforesaid, by one Major Nourse, as standing charged in said District of Columbia with the commission of a falony, is the stealing and brinking within the said district poet notes of the Planters' Bunk of Tennesses, in the sum of two thousand and five hundred deliars, or thereabouts: upon which arrest and proof, ead William Wall Drinker committed the said Mitchell from custody, an allowed the said Drinker did corruptly, wiffully and illegally discharge the said Mitchell from custody, and allowed him to go at large, by means whereof the said Mitchell did escape, and is yet at large, unpunished for the said felony, and remaining a fugitive from justice from the said District of Columbia.

That the said William Wall Drinker, is the matter hereinbefore stated, charged and specified, has exhibited a total unitness for, and want of capacity to discharge the daties of the said office which he new hale, of one of the Special Justices for proserving the peace in the city of New York, either from ignorance, wiful emission, or neglect or thouspotency; and that in the said matters, and

General Sessions. Before the Recorder and two Aldermen. FRIDAY.

Trial for Grand Larcesy.—Louise Fisher, commonly known as "French Louise," was placed on trial, charged with the above offence, in having, on the 10th of December, 1844, stolen from Mr. Ephraim Eisecher the zum of 2505, at her house in Church-street. The teatment of the complainant, which had been taken de bene esse, was read in evidence, in which it appeared that the prisoner accosted him in Broadway, on the evening of the 10th of December, he usked her if he could go home prisoner accessed him in Broadway, on the evening of the 10th of December, he asked her if he could go home with her—she said yes, and they went to Ne. 11 Church-street; went in a room together; went to bed with her; had illeit intercourse with her; was in the room some list or 30 minutes; paid her 31, which he took from his wallet, and returned the wallet to his pocket; went to his hotel, the Merchant's Hotel, in Courtlandt-street, the next morning discovered his loss; went with officers to the house in Church-street, broke open the door, and went into the room in which he had been the night previous; searched the room; discovered that the bedisteed was rusined from the floor on blocks, and under the head of the bed was a trap door, which led (by a staircase) to a small room adjoining. I am positive that I had the money when I went into the house; I have not recovered any portion of my money; went from the bouse in Church-st. immediately to my housl, and went directly to bed.

On the cross-examination being read, it appeared that he did not know, from his own knowledge, that the number of the house in Church-st. was No. 11; I might have sworn that it was No. 13; I have never sworn positively to the number, knowingly; do not know whether the window of my bed-room, at the hotel, was fastened or not; I requested a reporter of one of the newspapers in this city to change my real name, in reporting this cap, to Edward Inschler; I did not want my name disgraced by being connected with the prisoner; I last saw my money in my wallet when I paid the prisoner \$1, in her room in Church-street; I returned the wallet, with the money in it, to my coat pocket, and took my coat off, and laid it on the chair; the trap-door which I heve spoken of, was a small door

from a description given to him by the semole mant; he prisoner, in the presence of the winsen; the female was as a presence of the winsen; the female was as a presence of the winsen; the female was as a presence of the winsen; the female was as a presence of the winsen; the female was as a few semicone to the stand Mrs. The procession have rested, and Mr. Warner opened the case for the defence, by calling to the stand Mrs. Campbell, who teeffled that she restler at No. 100 West Broadway; knows Louisa Fisher; saw her frequently in Becember, 184; the siways wows a black almascen dasse and a black mantilla; never aw her wear a light colored close.

Mary Thern, saorn.—Lives at 100 West Broadway; knews Louisa Fisher; was in the habit of washing for hor; never aw her wear a light colored close.

Orose examinad.—Have walked the streets with the prisoner in the evening; can't swear how ahe was dressed on the evening of the fifth of December, 1844.

After the charge from his honor the Recorder, the case was given to the jury, who returned a verdict of Guilty.

Guilty.

Saturday.

Saturday being sentence day, at the opening of the Cent, Louis Mankiewitz, a native of Poland, was put at the bar for indigness, he being found guilty of coastructive grand larceny, on a charge of causing to be sold a plane for the which he had hird of Mr. Chambers, of Broadway, and appropriating the proceeds to his own use and benefit.

situative grand larceny, on a charge of causing to be structive grand larceny, on a charge of causing to be sold a place form which he had bleed of Mr. Chamberr, of Broadway, and appropriating the proceeds to his own use and beneath.

Mr. Mash, one of the counsel for the princeer, moved an arwest of judgment, on this ground of informality in the indicators, where so proceedly as the indicators of charged that the property stokes was a prison, which the intrace counsel of firmed was an Railem west, cignifying a second / and he did not see how a man could be countried on another of for an infamous estima, when the only offence alleged was the conversion to his use of an empty offence alleged was the conversion to his use of an empty offence alleged was the conversion to his use of an empty offence alleged was the conversion to his use of an empty of the gentleman, which were overruled, and the current was about to mae notatione, when the prisoner cause for ward with a most foreible and elequent appeal, the effect of which women electrical upon all present.

"Soon after my arrival in this city I became acquainted with Mr. Manchester, a parknesse accommend with Mr. Nash on my trial; it had foremently emplied to him for counsel, and until recently considered him here is composed to the long of the countries of the prisoner of the prisoner of the prisoner of the long of

trouble and diagrace. About this time I wrote a letter to Mr. M. as follows:

Sir,—I begin to get tired of the trifling manner with which you set in my case, and I do not know any honest reason of power keeping me in prison. You know my case well enough, as I communicated it to you before doing k. I do not know for what purpose you have my case well enough, as I communicated it to you before doing k. I do not know for what purpose you have my trail, except it is in power own interest to knop me here until my money arrives. I shall be bound to believe the latter, if you do not have me halled out, or disposed of my case in another way, to-day. If this day passes like avery one of the three weeks that I am now imprisoned. I mean that you knop me with promises from one day to the other to get me out here, I shall be compelled to act in a way that would disappoint you almightly, and I should be obliged to take steps which you certainly do not like. I shall act. L. M.

His conclusion was one of the most earnest and impassioned appeals we ever listened to, and was delivered in a most forcible and affecting manner, carrying the appearance of sincerity in every word. Said he, in a voice broken with emotion, "I have been arraigned—I have been convicted of a foul and infamous crime—for the perpetration of that offence I shall soon be sentenced by this court to a felon's down. If her breach determine

voice broken with emotion, "I have been arraigned—I have been convicted of a foul and infamous crime—for the perpetration of that offence I shall soon be sentenced by this court to a felon's doom. It has brought down ruin upon myself—it has diagraced a proud and honourable name—a name until now unsulled by any dishonerable act—but more than all that, it has brought infamy, destination and destruction upon my funceent wife, the young partner of my bosom. Where will she go? In a land of strangers, to whom will she turn? She, whom I have swern to cherish and protect, will be east unfriended upon an unfeeling world, doomed to beggary and degradation, and all this fearful work has been wrought, because that in this business I have been made the victim of a heartless and a designing lawyer! I can say no more, but will submit to the action of the court."

The prisoner sat down, nearly exhausted, amid the suppressed indications of strong feeling on the part of the spectators, which had been a wakened by this most extraordinary statement, and counsellor Shaler instantly arose to make a motion.

Mr. Manchester himself claimed to be heard. "He had been most foully attacked, and —..."

Mr. Shaler.—"I claim the floor, and wish to be heard. There has been a most remarkable charge made here against one of the gentlemen practising at this bar, and as a lawyer I claim that these charges should be investigated. If true—..."

Mr. Manchester.—"I claim that they shall be investigated, and I here take this opportunity to pronounce the most material part of the statement made by the prisoner against me, to be entirely and utterly faise."

Mr. Manchester.—"I claim that they shall be investigated, and I here take this opportunity to pronounce the most material part of the statement made by the prisoner against one to the entirely and utterly faise."

duty to move that i

allow many in the cell, and that the prisoner and made sinc entirement to the one which he had now made; hat on confronting him with Mr. Manchester, he atracted the most material part of the charge, vis: Englester advised him to sell the plane, or Court observed that there could be no action on the motion of suspension, until the affidavity may be justified the charge had been filed, but that many weak; and thus the matter rests at present. Affidavity have been taken of all the facts in this o he presented to the Supreme Courts of disbut Mr. haster frees practice.

nchester from practice.

Mosmay, May 11.

Infore the Recorder, Aldormen Brady and Semman;
an B. Phillips, District Assurancy, ad interior. Mr.

Malfore being engaged by the Supreme Court.

it the opening of the Court Mr. Phillips rose and
that that he should move that Mr. Marwell, the husnd of Madani Costello, should be required to give new
it, insecurate as his brother. Thomas Maxwell, had,
ce he become surely, conveyed away the property
lick he justified to inving owned at the time. The
other was him over until Wednesday next, at the open-

with instant to have impressions taken from them, pleaded guilty, but on being arraigned for judgment at the advice of council, he withdrow his plea, and pleaded not guilty, and was remembed for trial.

Trial and Counciliancy? the extensions Them Coursey.—Tom Coursey, alies Coursers, the nesterious and daring pickapschet, was placed upon has trial for an attempt to commit a grand larcemy, having on the 50th of September, 1845, steempted to steal from the pocket of James Vanvalkenburgh, of \$800. The case was opened for the presentation by Mr. Phillips, who called to the stand, James Van Valkenburgh, who testified as follows: On the 50th of September has I left the corner Doy and Greenwich streets; I had a package of \$800 in bills, which I placed in my had; they were bills of the White Plains bank; I walked up Doy street to Remadway; near Broadway I magined some one touched my pocket; in consequence of which I placed my hand on my pocket; I then went to the book store of Jameon & Bell; when near there I falt my pocket touched again; left there, and when near Ann street I was apparently surrounded by several persons, and again falt my pocket touched and my hand which was in my pocket in the surrounded by several persons, and again falt my peaket touched, and my hand which was in my pocket Rept on the sidewalk; officer Bowyer was passing and asked ms if I was robbed; he immediately arranced one of the men who surrounded me. Orose-accounted by Bir. J. M. Smith, Jun.,—I do not say positively that the prisoner is the man; but it was one very smash like him, and I think he man is the man.

Edeard C. Gerrateen, awern.—Resides in Dey street; was polary to his hands on the corner of Fulton street, I observed that the men who had followed Van Valkenburgh, came together and crowded ard with him; at intervals these men would run up to Van Valkenburgh, came together and crowded him; I alse followed; and when on the corner of the man, but I think he was, at all ovente, he resembled the prisoner.—Swe Conroy several times push a

Valkenburgh; there were two trying to pick his pocket; one pushed while the ether put his hand on the pocket; the prisoner and Wilson were the men who made the attempt; I have never talked to Bowyer, except to sak him when this case was coming on; Bowyer has been to see me, but we never talked about the case. I am a clark in a grocery store; I have been a clerk going on two years; Conroy was not arrested at that time, to my knowledge; I next saw him in court; I found not positively identify him.

Robert W. Beesser, excorn.—Is an officer; knows the prisoner; saw him on the 20th of September last; I was going up Nassau street, when between Spruce and Beekman, Mr. Jackson, who was with me, said, "look sethere, Bob;" I turned to look, and saw Conroy and a man by the name of Wilson, who appeared to be in pursuit of some one; I left Jackson, and went after them; Conroy took off his hat and pushed against a man; the man sprang into the street, and I asked him if who is ab een robbed; I immediately arrested Wilson, and gave him in charge of some one, while I went in pursuit of Corroy; he escaped at the time, and I did not arrest him until some months after; I am positive the prisoner is the man who made the attempt on the pocket of Van Valkenburgh.

Cress-Examined.—Conroy was going in the same same direction as Van Valkenburgh; he was walking yery fast; he was on a kind of a tred; the man who was ahead appeared to be in a hurry; and the prisoner and others who were in pursuit were also in a hurry; and others who were in pursuit were also in a hurry; and others who were in pursuit were also in a hurry; and the prisoner and others who were in pursuit were also in a hurry; and the prisoner was altered to be in a hurry; and the prisoner was of the kind of a tred; the man who was ahead appeared to be in a hurry, and the prisoner and others who were in pursuit were also in a hurry; and the prisoner was altered to be in a hurry; and the prisoner was altered to be in a hurry; and the prisoner was altered to be in a hurry; and

lealish to the prisoner and Wilson, because I see hom, and was watching them; I was on the opposite side of the street when I first naw them; I am position that Coursey was the man who had made the attempt the pocket of Mr. Van Valkenburgh, and the man with ran into the grocery store when I streamed Wilson.

The presecution here rested, and the defined to the stand Alex. Justices.

his foresheed; I think Coursey termed down Associated; Wilcon next inde the gracery down above Barger or voted him; I don't think Coursy out it may pushed against any one without my recipi this; Coursey was waiting very fast; Whiten was should of the others.

Over-Emmissed by Phillips.—When I salled Bowyer's attention to the men, two were together; Coursey was one of the men who came up alterwarin; when I next saw Bowyer he had Wilson in custoff; it'd not next Wilson go laste the grecory stere; sumbody sale, when I asked what was the matter; "Oh fleel he has got a pathet-book to big as a Bible."

Henry Drinker, morn.—Was formerly structed to the Police; was coming up Nassau-street on the day in question, with Bowyer and Jackmon; saw Costroy and others; I think Coursy turned down American; he could not have pushed against any one without my sec-

arrested in the grocery store. Bowyer blasself sold he as.

Mr. Van Veilhenburgh recalled by Presention.—Wilson was arrested in the middle of the steet; the man solve resembled Connoy rue sint the grocery store; I am positive that Wilson did not go belo the grocery store; I am positive that Wilson did not go belo the grocery store at any time; I had my ope on him from the time the demonstration was made on my goods until he was taken to the Police Office; Bowyer and, when he arrested Wilson, "hold this man, while I go after Tom Conroy."

Gerrenton receiled.—Wilson was arrested in Namous treat, near the middle of the streat; I am positive Wilson.

time before Conrey came up; constypesh.

The testimony being closed on both sides, Mr. Smkh addressed the jury at some length in behalf of the prisoner. He was followed in a freelibe argument by Mr. Phillips for the prosecution, and after a most excellent charge from Recerder Scott, the jury retired, and in a basence of only three missinker, returned into court with a verdict of Guilty. The prisoner was immediately sentenced to the State Prison for the term of two years and six months, being the longest term allowed by law.

by law.

The for Keeping a Gambling House.—A man named Lewis W. Halsey was then placed on his trial for keeping a gambling house at Mo. 179 Broadway, on the 17th of January last, and winning from James Rynder, of Saratoga County, \$205 at one sitting, at the game of Phare. The jury, found the accused gality. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$250, and be imprisoned in the Ponitentiary for one meath.

The following day a bill of exceptions was prepared by Robert Holmes, Esq. counsel for accused, and allowed by Judge Edmands. Mr. Halsey was then discharged on ball, to await the decision of the Supreme Court. The exceptions are well taken, and a new trial will be granted.

Motion to admit to bail.—Judge Sanfard, counsel for

will be granted.

Motion to admit to bail —Judge Sanford, counsel for Samuel C. Roby, indicted with one John J. Kinney, for a conspiracy to obtain goods from the firm of Doremus, Suydam & Mixon, of this city, seeved that the Court would fix the amonnt of bail required in the care. Mr. Phillips suggested, that as private counsel were employed in the case, the matter should lie over until Wednesday next, to which the Court assented. He has been bailed since.

The Court, in consequence of the new Common Council being sworn in office to-morrow, adjourned until Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

### TRIAL OF JOHN JOHNSON, FOR THE MURDER OF MRS. BOLT.

MURDER OF MRS. BOLT.

This trial commenced at Binghauspton, Broome co., on Thursday, 7th inst., the whole day having been occupied in forming a competent jury. About one hundred were sworn before this was accomplished. Great excitement has prevailed in this and the adjoining counties, for the past two years, in relation to the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Boit, the kidnapping and attempted murder of Mrs. Boit, the kidnapping and attempted murder of Mrs. Boit, the kidnapping and attempted murder of Mrs. Burdick, and the violence used towards Mrs. Varr, all'of which are supposed to have originated from one cause—that is, the violent measures Johnson used to accomplish his desires upon the person of Mrs. Bolt, from which time she has never been seen or heard from.

Before His Honor H. Grey, of Chemung county, assisted by Judges Kimball, Ruggles, Whitney and Jones. Counsel—On the part of the people, Orborn Birdsell, District Attorney, with Abial Cock, of Norwich, Chenango county, and — Bartlett, Eagrs. In behalf of the prisoner, Hon. D. S. Dickinson, U. S. Senator, and Hon. John A. Collier, with Judge McKoon and E. Foote, of Chenango county.

Jurors—Charles Livemore, Wm. S. Newell, Samuel Pratt, E. B. Pearce, J. E. Read, W. Williama E. J. Boyd, H. P. Twitchell, D. Dyar, C. La Grange, S. R. Fairchild, and John H. Smitch have been so extensively published, and the testimony which he will produce to substantiate the charge of murder against the prisoner at the bar, who is an old gentleman rising of sixty years, and is said to be worth over fifty thousand dollare.

James Bolt, scorn.—Resides in the town of Greene; first came there nine years ago last fall; knows John first came there nine years ago last fall; knows John

is an old gentleman rising of sixty years, and is said to be worth over fifty thousand dollars.

James Bolt, sucorn.—Resides in the town of Greene; first came there nine years ago last fall; knews John Johnson; when I first came to Greene I lived in his house; removed to Triangle two years ago this spring, in the beginning of April; moved on to a farm of Johnson's, ten or twelve miles from Greene; Myron Johnson, Frederick Bergen and Harvsy Hammond carried my goods there; I went on foot; drove some cattle and swine over; my oldest boy and John Baxter went with me; my wife rode in the wagon with John Johnson; Johnson came to my house in the morning, and said he was going over, and my wife could ride with him. My child, about ten months old, was in the wagon with them. They started after I left; they passed me in about three or four miles; the usual way of going is through triangle village; we went that way; we reached there just at night; started in the morning; I met them about two miles this side of the house; did not see Johnson after I reached there; I saw no persons there except my own family. (Q.—Did you deserve anything unusual in the appearance of your wife? Objected to and ruled out.) I resided in Triangle about six weeks; there were three rooms in the house; it was a log house; there were three rooms in the house; the was a log house; there were three rooms in the house; it was a log house; there were three rooms in the house; it was a log house;

west as send exercised thes weath of the necessitis about mean; is wan them agreed that a general search including means the search day. I went to Greene this clay, stating to the people on the way the disappearence of little Bill, and requising them to search for her the next day. On the next day several hundred mean and loys assembled at my house, and we made a search of the adjacent wholes. Taximized the phonds in the vicinity, and the Chesila river, from a point west of my house down to Whitsey's Point. Between this time and the lett of July following I went into the couples of Browns, Madison, Onelds and Montgomery, having heart disa these ware persons there answering the description of my wife; I found those persons, and no one of them was Mrs. Bolt. She had on an abounct, when she disappeared, for no appared except a dark colored dress and stockings, which she had on, was missing. This winses is to be recalled.

Mrs. Asses Auguste Bordick, sweers, mys.—I waide in Greene; I was nineteen years old last September; I was married the 26th of August, 1945; I then lived with my mother, Mrs. Baxter, near Mr. Harmmed's; I knew John Johnsen; there were two rooms to the house is which my mother lived, and an outer door to each. In the summer of 1945, on returning from a spring near a mile from the house, where I had been washing, I found the doors fastened, and heard persons talking in the north room, which is the kitchen; those persons were the prisoner and my mother. With standing at the door I heard Johnson each heir if he would have him if he could get rid of him that I had. I then with the order of the door, and went in; I went thereof the window, opened the door, and went in; I went therefore they were; I found them on the hed; Johnson of up, took me on the hed; Johnson of up, took me on the hed; Johnson of up, took me of the door, and went in; I went therefore they were; I found them no the heart in he was the many of the door of the doo

way he had Mrs. Bolt's bouce; he skeed me again if I would tell, and I said I would not; he then umied me and I believe soon went away; in the course of the conversation he said if he were taken up he had friends who would take care of me; when he emiled the bones out of the bag I did not particularly notice them, but did so when he told me to put them on the fire; I noticed the head and some few of other bones; I can't describe the bones beside the head; I knew it was a human head; I never before saw a human skeleton; I saw the upper and lower parts of the head bones; at the time I heard the conversation between my mother and Johnson, the window curtains were down; my mother returned from Norwieh during the week in which Johnson brought in the bones, and my health was then feeble.

James Bolt, recalled—Says, at the time I moved to Triangle, I discovered, when I arrived there, that my wife was cast down in spirits and did not say much; in a day or two after we got shere I discovered too that her arms were lame, and that she could not easily raise them up; this lameness was unusual and soon wore off, but she appeared to become mere and more dejected; she rested but very little nights and lost her appetite; I called in a physician the latter part of the week previous to her disappearance; she stated to me the cause of her illness; I had a conversation with the prisoner; I stated to him, that Mrs. Bolt said, that on the day on which I moved to Triangle, he, after their arrival there, down upon it, drew a part of it over her face and into her mouth, and then had connaxion with her; he said that he did not fill her mouth, but that he had done wrong and was willing to settle it; he teld me if I

wanted money or lands, to name the assemt or q tity and I should have it; in this conveyables he a about my going to law with him; he said he was and I was poor, and that I would cannot re-wish him; this was as the bisturday before my disappeared. (On the following Monday the Cover to the Rischampton, when the charter

rest witter or unaimer when those bones were the new any twen it because it always to was it because if it was the member of the provided of t

PUBLIER EXAMINATION

INCEST CASE.

INCEST CASE.

The principle of the proceeding the principle of the proceeding. It is a principle of the defination of the principle of the principl

C. Have you heard your state. Jame Ann, make use of any threatening language contourning your father? A. Yes sir.

C. Will you cake what beautings the med, and where and at what their was a warmer, here. Washed commenced talking about her fittles are usual. Site only her father would not support her, and if he dat not, once would ge when the town; the place will fister would be bloodified in this case, you, and at my lease. I think about you meads alone, and at my lease. I think about you meads alone, gethage a little wore, she and little About her make the called a wy house. They were calking of their father, was going the next day. Her. W. and the would ge with Elies B.; show both saidthey wished that 'Hr. and then the fittle Branch wore don't father would not a fittle Branch of the father than the would do; fanding that I would make actual, more in hour of the never of both of their deaths about your two theirs and about you. "Amente, will you me your two theirs and makers trampted under foot by the high two washed as fanding that I would make actual, and we must about to thosis. I take there was been aloned to my own business, and then day two must about to thosis. I take then they make there are must about to thosis. I take the would not to those.

Q. If may other these, and about what time have you houry fifth that dwy though and to those.

Q. If may other these, and about what time have you houry fifth, would upon the said and remarked all her than two who could not trust their father with the respect due him, if he replied "he is a hard heavied all and trusted it is a him her is and you know it; she was no we have all had, and you know it; she was a child ought, I had beauted my house on the will not trouble my lease with all those who could not trust their father with the respect due him, the replied "he is a hard heavied old wroth," I hope they will both—meaning Mr. and Mr. Binnestt—risk in hell prich hot? I told her also ought to be achieved a heavies and heaviers when he was then what he may all to

hen hell the bease.

Q. In what part of the house was this conversation?

L. It was in the kinchen.

Q. Was say one present during any part of it? A. My jirl was just estable of a back door; the door was not entirely closed.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Q. What was your girl's name? A. Ann Davitson: Davidson, I cannot tell which. Q. Was she on American girl, or Irish? A. An Irish

Q. How eld is she? A. I cannot say; I think 18 or 10, may be more or less.
4. Del yes see the girl at the time this conversation ook passe? A. I could see part of her arm; she was within a first and a half or two feet of the door.
Q. Where is that girl now? A. At my house in 3d.

Q. Which is the object, you or Mrs. Waddell, Miss Alasirs or your brother Daniel, and what are your re-spective ages? A. Daniel is about 20 or 30, Mrs. Wad-dell in 27; I think Miss Almira was 16 on the 3d of last

Q. What is the age of Mrs. Aims? A. Twenty three or twenty-four.

Q. How old is Edwin? A. Sixteen the first of this

Q. Have you any other brothers and sisters, except those named here, and if you have, what are their names and respective ages? A. John is 30, 31 or 32; William is 25 or 26; Anson is 14 in March; I think; George is 12 the first day of March; George is my youngest own brother; I have half brethers; Henry is about 9, I think, Abraham is about 6, Mary about 3, and atherine about one last January.

Q. How long is it since your own motherdied? A.

Q. How long is it since your own motherdied? A. I think 12 years.
Q. How long did you father remain single before he married again? A. I think nearly a year. I will not be positive. I was so young I do not recollect.
Q. Did his family all remain together until his second marriage after the death of his wife? How long did his children by his first marriage remain with him, and when did they respectively leave him? A. Mrs. Waddell, I think, one year after his marriage. I will not be certain as to the time. She left immediately on her marriage. John was married and I left just before or after Mrs. Waddell. I cannot positively say, for I do not recollect; Daniel, I can't say positively when he left. Nor Mrs. Aims, I cannot say

do not recollect. Nor I cannot my positively when William left. I was married in 1843, September 4; and staid at my father's house after my return from travelling until 80th October of the same year until I left for my father-in-law's. When Almira remained there until last April, when she left. Edwin left the 2d of this meanth for Connections, to his trade. The rest are

thems.

Q. What was the conduct of Edwin to his father that was so consucrable ? A. If his father spoke to him he would not obey him. While he was in the different screen, the different phone in was at work, he was contently inpossing screen, for the theories and other phones. He has been at my hours and curved his father him.

themsily specifing money for the theorem and other pieces. He has been at my house and curved highester in the worst hierality success. He refused to give his father his suggest to key up for him, as highester requested. He was continually picking at his stepmethen, and the children in the house, and using the most horrible anthe and impressions become all. I don't know us I can state anything now.

Q. What did you over hear his father tell him to do that he refused to do I. A. I have heard his father ferbid his leaving the house until he returned, and as soon as his father left he want out. He did not refuse by words but hy actions. I have heard his father tell him not to take up his wages, but he did do it, and speak his money at the theatres. I never heard his refuse to his father's face, but frequently after tailing him to do a thing he would disabey him.

Q. In what have you known his to disabey him except an above state? A. I recollect mething at present.

Q. Did you know if he ever took up his weges against the consumate of his father, and if you do, state when, at what there are them, and if you do, state when, at what the or those, and want man or upone, and unever from your own knowledge and not from information from any other person. I (Objected to.)

A. Mo, sir.

A. No, sir.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY Sch.

Before commencing business, Mr. Mond, comment for the accused, perceiving our reperter in the room, said to the court—"I see that there is a person helv who calls husself a reporter; now, sir, I ask that you, in your efficial capacity, instruct that individual not to publish the evidence taken during these preliminary

Mr. Jordan said he had no lot or portion in this mat-ter. : I neither ask the reporter to forbear or to publish

Some further remarks being made by Mr. Bland—Mr. Jerdon felt called upon to say, that he suppose the rule of law to be, that all legal proceedings were be in public, and that truthful reports of such proceedings may be made. Of course, garbled statements were to be a realistic to the residue.

not to be made.

Mr. Blust agreed with the counsel for the prosecution, in his supposition that all legal proceedings were to be public; but he thought that preliminary examinations like this were to be made not as a proble trial. In support of this position, he alluded to the circumstance of the examination being made, in the private or inner chamber of the Folice Office.

Mr. Jordan supposed the examination was made in this room to suit the officerance of the magistrate, and to avoid interruptions which might occur in the outer office.

office.

Mr. Blust said he had heard one person say to the magistrate, that "he was here as one of The People," and claimed the right as a citiman to be present at the holding of this examination. Mr. B. suggested, if this doctrine were to be allowed, if any and every body were allowed to be present, the dignity of a court would be lest, and the magistrate would sk upon the bench currounded by a mob. Again, alluding to the propriety of reporting those proceedings, the counsel for the defence chose to use the terms honer and infamy, in an ambiguous manner, intimating that in his opinion it would be very honeurable not to publish, and very infamous to make, public, the evidence adduced on this occasion.

Mr. Jordan felt called upon to reply to these r and to say that our courts were not to be converted into secret inquisitions. He knew that no reporter could be held accountable for publishing the truth. They were only bound to make true statements. He did not know what the gentleman meant by honor and

infamy.

Nfr. Bland did not choose to let these remarks pass unnoticed. There was, he said, no person in the profession who knew better than the gentleman the difficulties likely to arise from the publication of these proliminary proceedings. The law holds a person disqualified to serve as a juror on trial of a case, concern

qualified to serve as a jurer on trial of a case, concerning which he has read even newspaper statements.

Justice Orders here read a decision made by Judge Talmsdge, of the Superior Court, in the case of Trust vs.

Beach, in which the judge decided, that in all cases of investigation, where the party accused had exercised the privilege of calling winesses for the defence, the press had a perfect right to publish the proceedings, and he concluded his remarks by stating that he pre-animal the aditors and reporters of "The National" sumed the editors and reporters of "The National Police Gazetle" fully understood their rights and dries, and that he should give no instructions to either the reporter or the editors as to what they should, or what they should not publish.

they should not publish.

The examination of Mire. Pitt was at length resumed.

Quee. by Mir. Jordan.—At what tume or times did your
brother Edwin, at your house, speak disrespectfully
of, or utter curses or imprecations against your father?

A. Last fall. He was at my house, after being turned
from home for his conduct, speaking disrespectful of
his father. He made a remark, I only want to see that
old buggar, to say one word to him, and then I have
done with him forever. I said, I will hear no more—

Jerdan.—I do not want what you said, or what were
your impressions.

your impressions.

Mr. Blust contended, that as the witness was relating a conversation which passed between her and her brother, she ought to be allowed to go on, and give the dialogue as it occurred. (Both counsel here rose, but as Mr. Jordan was on his feet first, he claimed the

Jordan .- There are some men who are all jaw, and nothing else.

Jordan.—Well, I take if the gentleman will hold his jonges till I get through. The counsel then proceeded with the grgments against the introduction of the witness's replies, &c.

Mines—Said he should, while in the presence of the magintonts, restrain all feeling which might arise. He should not resent insult. The winness was now being questioned whost a conversation which she had with her brother, said the counsel for the definion contended that is me proper to relate it as it occurred.

(The evidence introduced at the time of the last exceptants, who president, and that part of it which related to the convention, read.)

There are, remarked Mr. H., two things to be choseved in conducting a case. One is to treat the magistrate with the respect, and the other is to treat opposing counsel with proper contengs.

Jordan.—I have a few remarks to make in relation to this insites. There are, may the gustleman, two things to be observed in conducting a case. The one is to treat opposing counsel with proper courtery. In relation to the first of these remarks it is corrisiny my intention to the first of these remarks it is corrisiny my intention to the first of these remarks it is corrisiny my intention to the first of these remarks it is corrisiny my intention to the first of these remarks it is corrisiny my intention to the first of these remarks it is corrisiny my intention to the first of these remarks it is corrisiny and the observed to be the manual of the two witnesses, two electers. Now I wast to expect due to the bench. If he meant the latter remark to apply to my treatment of him, I rupol it. Now my to the question. There appears to be two parties in this case. There was a diagreement between the statements of the two witnesses, two electers. Now I wast to excension the witnesses, two electers. How I wast to excension the witnesses, two electers. How I wast to excension the witnesses to the intention of healing, or her happendense upon the subject.

Jurdan.—How I will sak the question. At what time or times di

against year fisher. (Objected to by Effect, and more argument emeal.)

Mr. Jurden wished to come at the truth of this matter between the electric. It was, he said, a question of vencity.

Justice Osborn did not think it was a question of

verselty.

Mr. Jordan—Thought there was an attempt to show that Mrz. Waddell held a pique against her father.

Mr. Blant said—When the gentlemen cays that the family is divided he says right. It is divided, but it is a difference between the part of it which have chosen the path of virtue and rectifude, and those of that family who now charge upon the father, who has arrived at a green old age without a spot or blamish upon his character; that part of the family who now charge upon this parent the foulest crime which can be perpetrated.

Mr. B. here intimated that he intended to discredit the characters of the persons now prosecuting his client in this case.

Mr. Jordan arose to reply, when Mr. Blunt asked if the question was to be further argued. Justice Osborn said he would sit patiently and here

all they had to say.

Mr. Jordan said he was not willing to alt still and Mr. Jerdan said ne was not waining to an anni hear such remarks made in relation to the character of those who he, (Blunt,) villided. Mr. Burtnett, he said, was a man of wealth, and there is a part of the family who undoubtedly consider themselves disinterested; others no doubt consider it as settled, that if they stand by him at this time, they will be the recipients of his

Q. Has your statement, delivered on your cross-examination, been written down by yourself, or any other person, before you was sworn in this examina-tion? A. Yes, sir. Q. Who was a sworn in the examina-

Q. Who wrote it down? A. I did. Q. At whose request † A. By no particular persons;

Itold my futher I should do it.

Q. Bid he sale you to do it † A. No sir; he told me

o remember what I heard them say.

Q. When did he tell you that ? A. Long before this affair came up, or this trial was thought of, so far as I

Q. Did he tell you what he wanted you to remember it for? A. No, sir.
Q. What time was it he told you that? A. Between

Q. What three was a go.

Q. Did you tell him then what you remembered?

A. I told him some things then they had said, and some

Q. Did you tell him at his request or his sugge

A. My own suggestion.
Q. Did he at that time inform you that he expected to have any trouble with them, or anything of that kind? (Objected to, and ruled out.)

(Objected to, and ruled out.)

Q. Did he at that time inform you on the subject of his expecting to have any trouble with them, or anything of that kind? A. No, sir.

Q. When did Almira complain he did not dress her well? A. Last summer a year ago, and last winter.

Q. Has your father given you any property or presents of any description within the last two years, or

ised you any ? A. He gave me an outfit for

Q. When did he give you them ! A. This last May a year ago. He has given me no more, nor made me no

Q. Have you heard him, within the last four months, make use of any threats of any description against your sister Mrs. Waddell or Almira? A. None; excepting that if Mrs. Waddell did not leave the house nistly, he would be compelled to put her out; as she funed to do it. had re

Q. Did he may she had refused to leave the house?
A. No, sir; but I heard her say she would not go until

Q. When did she say that? A. In the fall before she went to board.

Q. Where was it? A. At my father's, in her bed-

Q. Who was present? A. We were alone. Q. What else did she say on that occasion? A. Nothing, that I recollect.

Q. Have you and your father had private interviews on the subject of this prosecution, since the complaint

was made, and how many, and at what place? A

Mover,

Blend.—Has your father, upon the marriage of each
of his children, with the exception of Mrs. Waddell
given them an outle upon their going to housekeeping
A. He has to Mrs. Alms, and has given some things a

Q. Was the husband of Mrs. Waddell a wid

A. He was.
Q. Do you know of your father adding assessing to
the stack he had ofterword. A. I think he gave her
some fine things; I am not cornin.
The emanisation was been offerened, with the undependently that it should be taken up every afternoon
of the fathering week, successively, community on

Monthly Monthly.

On Monday morning Mr. Jordan called on Justice Onkern, and stated that he was obliged to attend mastly the whole week at the Supreme Court of Statistic country, and asked for an adjournment until Friday afternoon, as he was commenty desirous thatthe case should not be proceeded with, unless he was present. The Magnerate thereupon yielded to the request of the learned counsel, and the case stood adjourned till the afternoon of Friday, the Met.

Tunenar Monarme.

On Tuesday morning, however, Mr. Blunt appeared, and insisted the recompition of the examination, which, after some hesitation on the part of the Magnetrate, was accorded to, and Midney E. Statest, Clerk of Police, was called and overs.—I was present at the whole of the examination of Mrs. Waddell.

Q. During that examination, and white speaking of the attempts of her father upon her person before, her marriage, do you or not remember her making this remark. "Understand me Mr. Statest, I don't mass to say that he did not gratify kinsulf, but he did not injure as It. A fee ar, I remember of her using that language. I think they are the next words the need.

Q. Did, or did not Daniel H. Burnott ever exhibit to you are the next words the heart with the father, as stated by oned Daniel H. in his examination. A. He never did, nor have I any knowledge of such letter.

Q. Did, or did not Mrs. Waddell at any time that to you, or in your presence, that her father had made propositions to her to permit him to

tate to you, or in your presence, that her sisher had made propositions to her to permit him to have carnal instruourse with her, and had quoted to her passages from the acristany justifying his conduct; and to convince her of the propriety and morality of his conduct; A. She stated that she head teld her father she conde no see how he could no constant himself toward her, at the same time professing to he a christion, and that he would amove by quoting the passage of scripture relating to Noan and his daughter—she might have said Lor, but I am almost possitive she said Noah.

Q. Did she at any time in your presence, or to you, state that her father had succeeded in penetrating her so far that she was sensible of it! A. Yes sir, she stated so to me.

The examination was here adjourned until Wednesday morning.

Wunnesday Morning.

At the opening of the court this morning, Mr. Blunt informed the magistrate, that in the absence of Mr. Jordan, counsel for the people, he has requested the attendance of Mr. Phillips, Assistant District Attorney; but in consequence of his absence, also, wished to proceed with the direct examination of a few witnessees, as they had been in attendance before, and that their rensearch mission might be delayed until the return of Mr. Jordan.

Justice Obova remarked, that he was extremely anxious to get through with the smatter, and decided to proceed; whereupea Mr. D. H. Buttuett, ir, entered the room, and remarked—"I enter my protest against those proceedings, on account of the shence of Mr. Jordan, connecl for hearty a week at one time, under similar circumstances, for the accommedation of Mr. Blunt, and I now ask it for Mr. Jordan. The complainants in this case have been threatened with a sait for conspiracy, consequently I protest against the examination of any witness during the absence of Mr. Jordan. The complainants in this case have been them in the should evide the main that the head of the state of a week; she talked about peor Edwin, the way he was trested; Mrs. Waddell came th

- 00

y or Dr. White of ther Dr. Gre was present, ather Dr. Greenly of Dr. White, of Syracusers he was boarded there; at a suther time I heart der my that it would be the happiest day of her life if she could hear lof the death of her step-mother and father, and that she could dance over their graves; I cantinged her at that time also; from these repeated exclamations, I thought that Mr. Burtnett and his wife were in danger of their lives, and I should have spoken to them on the subject, but I was not acquainted with them.

tions, I thought that Mr. Burtnett and his wife were in danger of their lives, and I should have spoken to them on the subject, but I was not acquainted with them.

Q. Have you since having been called upon to attend this investigation, been thesetered by any person if you should testify, and if so, by when \$1 A. I was called upon yesterday by the defeathant, when pe to that man variable over the me; he told me he had a subposse, for me, and asked use to walk down to the police office; I did so; while I was in the police office; I did so; while I was in the police office; I did so; while I was in the police office; I did so; while I was in the police office; I did so; while I was in the police office; I had so I while I promptly denied, and demanded the suchority he reiterated the charge; he said he should hold me responsible; he said that he should hold me responsible; he said that he should have called on the the day before, but he was glad he had not, but that he was now antified it was true; I said it was now and dressed to you? A. It appeared to me as if it was said to intimidate me; I said I should not be intimidated by him; his meaner was much that I should not have felt safe if I had been alone.

Q. Do you know of Mrs. Waddell making a continuents to meat different matters while

be intimidated by him; his meaner was such that I should not have felt affe II had been alone.

Q. Do you know of Mrs. Waddell making appeintments to meet different gentlemen while boarding in Remyth street? A. I knew the several gentlemen calling upon her. I should not like to call names. There was a gentlemen who appeared to be paying attention to her, (a military man.) On one Sanday I was in the Bowery at Dr. Lampain's, as I was stopping out of the door I saw thin gentlemen pass. On returning the my boarding house, and on entering the parlor, Mr. Stonier and Mrs. Waddell were sitting there, and were discussing how long it would take a person to travel to Utica and back at that time. They came to the conclusion that it would take till the ment. Twenday evening. I said "I saw the colonel this afternoon, (calling him by his name.") Mrs. Waddell said, appearing to be supprised. "He has gone to Utica; he has a brother and they look alike." I said it was the colonel. She said John A. is coming to see me this evening. I said well; the colonel is a military man; he distrusts you and he is reconnectering. You had better go to bed this evening, and when Mr. A. comes, inform him you are indisposed; she did not appear to believe that I had seen the Colonel; Mr. A. came there, and I went out in the evening, and was told by Mrs. Waddell in the morning that she should believe me after this; that the Colonel had come in the evening; and was told by Mrs. Waddell in the morning that she should believe me after this; that the Colonel had come in the evening; and was told by Mrs. Waddell in the morning that she should believe me after this; that the Colonel that the caught her and Mr. A. atting close together; that the colonel told her there, that he saw me when I went out, IS minutes before, and that he saw her also when she lighted the lamp; she appeared all this time to be much troubled at what had occurred; I heard her at one time say she wished she knew whether her father had made a will; she hoped he would die soon.

Q. W

to be much troubed at what has now country, heard her at one time say she wished she knew whether her father had made a will; she hoped he had not, and ended by saying she hoped he would die soos.

Q. Was her brother Daniel in the habit of visiting that home? A. He came there frequently; on the night previous the burial of Mrs. Jacob Aims, I house? Daniel H. my that he would tell the damned old son of a bitch (meaning his father) not to look down the vanit.

Thursday Monnino.

Catherine Ahm McClyman, sween.—Goes out to day's work, and has worked at Mr. Burmett's for some years back; In July, 1945, while Mrs. Burtnett was absent in the country, she [dependent] came home from meeting on a Thursday evening, and went to her bed room in the attic; when she went up stairs, Mrs. Waddell and Miss Almira was in the parket with their father; being tired, she threw herself on the bed with her clothes on, and fell asleep with her hat in her band; she did not wake till she found. Daniel H. Burnett in the bed with her, squeezing her in his arms, and having his hands in her bosom; he was not undressed; the more she struggled, the tighter he held her, and Mrs. Waddell and Almira stood by the bed laughing; she got up, and telling them "it was pretty capets," went to an adjoining room and locked herself in; but afterwards, Daniel H. came to that room also, and tried to get in, but finally went away; the witness further stated that she had heard Mrs. Waddell speak disrespectfully of her father, and that she had acted indelicately before her at certain times.

The testimony of this witness having been

before her at certain times.

The testimony of this witness having been taken, the court adjourned till 4 o'clock the same afternoon.

In the afternoon James Conley was called for the defence. He stated that he had been in the employ of the accused for several years, and had heard Daniel H. Burtaett and Mrs. Waddell use violent threatening language against the life of his father.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Job Haskell was called for cross-examination, but nothing was elicted, save a flare up between Messrs Jordan and Bluut, that terminated in a highly exciteable dispute.

The examination was here adjourned. The case will probably be closed during next week when we shall conclude the testimony.

William Bloomes, alice Bill Bloom, has been again set at liberty on bail, notwithstanding that the again set at liberty on ball, notwithstanding that the evidence was clear and conclusive against him—the stolen property having been found on his person.

LAWYER AND CLIERT.-For a most extra ment of operations between lawyer and client see third page, in the Sessions proceedings.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1846.

Art- See last page for late city police items. LIVES OF THE FELONS

This splendid work, 96 pages, with eigh This spendid work, or be issued in a few beautiful engravings, will be issued in a few days and for sale by all our agents in the United States price 25 cents—the usual discount to the trade.

NED ARROLD.-The engraving on our first page is an excellent portrait of Ned Arnold alias "English Ned," the "pal" of the notorious Dick Collard, one of the barge robbers. Arnold is one of the shrewdest pickpockets and most daring burghrs now in this country. He was with Dick Collard in the robbery of Baker's Exchange Office in Chatham st. and they afterwards excepted to Montreal, and there perpetra-ted several burglaties and obtained over \$15,000 worth of jewelry. He was arrested there by officer Bowyer, for the rebbery committed in this city, but the Canadian government refused to deliver him up, as no treaty to that effect had been passed at that time. His whereabouts is

THE INCEST CASE —The examination of this nee becomes, as it progresses, more and more remarkable in its features; and what was at first but another chapter in the history of a revolting, but unhappily a too frequent sin, has at length assumed the character, which we at first denied it, of "a very strange case." This result is entirely attributable to the very strange conduct which the counsel for the accused has thought proper to pursue, as well in his management of Mrs. Aims, as in his assault upon our rights as public journalists, and opposition to a report of the proceedings.

We regret this particularly, as it has forced us to assume a position which makes us look as if we were taking sides ; and we regret it also, as it has directed attention for a time from the main features of the question before the Court, to the episode of a collateral dispute.

We are somewhat at a loss to imagine what could have induced Mr. Blunt to choose a position so inconsistent with his assumptions of his client's innocence, or to commence a warfare which his own intelligence should have told him at the outset, must result in an inevitable defeat. When we speak of his intelligence, we speak in special allusion to this subject; for he has himself been a reporter for several years, and therefore cannot be supposed to be ignorant of the rights of the press. In relation to the first point, we are aware, moreover, from the quotations which he has made during that examinetion, that he is sufficiently versed in the Scriptures to know that it is not the cue of innocence to shrink from public scrutiny, and to call upon the rocks and mountains to cover it from the

We repeat that we have studiously avoided giving our opinion of the integrity of the procecution or defence in this case, and shall still refuse to do so during the pendency of the proceedings; but there is at the same time no duty that we will neglect, no right that we will relinquish, and no wrong that we will not repel in the premises, whether it be levelled against our legal rights by a court, or discharged from the sounding brass of a supercilious and petulant attorney in personal disrespect. We endeavor to do right and deal justly with every subject with every man, without fear, favor or affection: and if others, who receive this treatment at our hands, do not deal fairly with us in return, we will make them.

DICK COLLARD.-What has become of that commission that caused the postponement of this old rogue's trial. Do the defence expect to dispose of the case by somnambulism? If so, the District Attorney should bestir himself.

POLICY OFFICE KEEPERS .- Finding that the police authorities still violate their duty and their oaths in not breaking up the policy offices of the city, we shall commence in our next, the publication of a list of the names and places where the law is hourly violated, and then call upon the Grand Jury to indict all engaged in this nefarious business.

BODY SNATCHING AND ITS PROPE counagers.—There was one among the reve tions made on the late trial of Maxwell, for body matching, which excited the mingled horror and diagnost of the community, and which should not have been suffered to pass by, without rebuke to those who are more deeply steeped in the offence, than the inferior instruments emthe offence, than the interior. We al-ployed in these frightful transactions. We al-lude to the disclosure of the startling fact that there are those amongst us, who, under the guise and name of respectable physicians, are actually and name of respectable physicians, are actually and name of respectable physicians, are actually wholesale dealers in the dead, and who, to supply orders from various perts, employ n ecret hands to dose rate the grave, and throu this source regularly pack, salt, and despatch their ghastly merchandles, with the same busi-ness nonchalance as a butcher would put up and

send off his supplies of boof and park.

There are several of these master jackals who have simused fortunes by disturbing the repose of the poor in their last resting places; and yet these crime stained men; these wholesale suc-

flore the state of tion with their shining into court rooms to impeach their poor accom-plices, and then to stabily themselves with the notion, that they do not descend from the witof with an additional shade of infamy stamped upon their forebonds.

We have called attention to this subject anew, because we consider it a proper one for the conideration of the Medical Convention at present in this city. We do not object to the promotion of science by fair and honorable means; we can partially excuse desultery resurrections that are impelled by professional ambition; but this wholesale flesh-broking in the dead for no other motive but filthy gain, is unworthy of the rudest state of savagery, and should only be conducted by a ghoul.

STOOL PIGEON POLICE—THE EXPERS ROB-MERY.—It appears that the robbers of Livingston & Wells' Express, are in a fair way to get clear. Pifty cents on the dollar of the lost money has been paid over to the lesers, but the News asks, "just for information, who got \$1350 for making the arrests of Dr. Hatch, Fratt and the Purdys, together with another individual, for the alleged robbery. This is a singular state of affairs in the administration of justice, when notorious rogues can get clear on a compremise." Sin-gular indeed. It is a partnership in crime, the thieves being the active members of the firm, and "officers of justice" the sleeping partners."

The queries contained in the above article

The queries contained in the above article have run the gamut of the city papers for the last two weeks, and would have been answered by us before, had we not been withheld in consequence of some expected information, without hich, we do not care to enter upon our final developements of the transaction. We will explain for the present, however, that the person alluded to as "the other individual" was no other than the renowned Jim Webb, whose history together with that of his equally celebrated brother Charles now in Europe, has appeared under our " Lives of the Felqua." Jim Webb was the real robber of the Express, but he was deliberately let off, on restoring a portion of his plunder according to the old system of compromise so long enjoyed by him and his brother Charles, and which has rendered certain officers of police their stewards, for the last fifteen

Verily the system of compromise is a great system ! It saves our courts all expense in the munity the pain of beholding the condemnation of the criminal.

In conclusion, we now call upon Recorder Richard Vaux of Philadelphia, to give to the public his knowledge of the illegal transactions of officers James Young and Edward M'Gowan in this business, knowing as we do that his reputation is not be tarnished by the assertions of these men that " all they have done in this business was done with his knowledge."

IMPEACHMENT OF JUSTICE DRINKER. - The County Court met on Wednesday last for the trial of Justice Drinker, on the charges specified in another portion of this day's paper, but in consequence of the pressing engagements of the new board, adjourned till Tuesday of next week, 19th instant.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Time and again have we presented facts to show that the receivers of stolen goods in our city produce and sustain more crime than all other so and we have recently rested, in the hope that and we have recently rested, in the hope that our new Recorder would exhibit an example of his feture descendantion, in the feut convictors that was obtained before him. We repret to say that he ship descendes we have been disappointed, as the convictor of lower Wortheim, convicted of receiving the states goods from the store of James Book & Co., they exhibites. This man, knowingly and willfully half out inducements for the clock is used handless of dollars worth of valuable ullbs, lakes, given & &c., and when convicted. &c., and when convicted, receives the rate penalty of thirty days in the City pe and a fine of \$200. Had he been sent to the State prison for two years, as he fully it would have produced a powerful effect upon the hundreds of receivers in our city. In it is they will but laugh and map their flagues of the terrors of the law. Let our worthy Reorder remember, that if there were no reeivers there would be no thieres.

Case on Laws W. Hazary.—In the case of Lewis W. Hakey, wied on Menday less in the Court of Semicat, on an indictment for League a garring house. Behave the law of the counsel for the defendant, officed to produce evidence that his client did not keep the literature of the law of the law of the literature. in question, but that mother person hope The District Attorney objected to the pred tion of such testimony; the Court successful the cision. Mr. Halsey being thes deprived of his defence, was tried and convicted. On the following day, however, Mr. Holm the matter to Judge Edwards of the Circuit Court, who without argument, held the extion of the counsel to be good, and order stay of proceedings and discharged the defendant on common ball until the Septement Court could hear and decide finally in the

The above decision of the Court of Se is a remarkable one. It is like deciding that John Stiles, who is charged with murder, shall not be allowed to prove that Richard Stokes killed the man in question.

SEVERAL FEMALES are now engaged as "pels" of notorious thieves, to travel on the plying between our populous cities. Look out for them.

A TRIBUTE FROM THE PULPIT TO THE EFFORTS OF THE NATIONAL POLICE GARETTE,-We return our sincere thanks to the Rev. Dr. Tyng, for his complimentary notice of the National Pulses
Gazette, at the great Annual Meeting of the American Tract Society, on Wednesday list.
When the clergy lend the pulpit to the assistance of the lay professors of eradication of erimes. there is hope for the Millenium.

H. H. DERTER, the broker, who obtained a bill of exchange for \$2000, in Boston, by giving a check on a bank where he had no fu tarily returned to that city on Wednesday, and compromised the affair by returning 1,000 in cash, and agreeing to pay the rest at a future period. The only proceeding that could be commenced against him in that state was a civil suit, and the bank was lucky to get what they did.

NEW DESERTERS .- See last page for a full list and description of recent Deserters from the United States Army

A New Fenale Traceptan.—Miss Julia Di the young, beautiful and majoric tragic setrois, versated such a sensation of West during the season, is engaged to appear at the Rowery These in this city, on Monday evening next.

DIRECTORIES.—We wish our agents is such a would forward us a copy of the new Diseasery of the town, as soon as published, and send bill to our agent

Oyer and Terminer.

by the return or an all the state of the state of the state of despired. Some of them be set to ment of the state of the s Corpue to be issued to the k returnable on Wednesday.

DR. SWATNES COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY

Managed by Dr. Surging a thirt is the gold of the property of the gold of the

CONSUMPTION!

CONSUMPTION!

CONSUMPTION!

CONSUMPTION!

CONSUMPTION!

CONSUMPTION!

Consumption of the Complaint, Tick
Later and the Turner, Review Debility, Weak
Consumption of the Consumption of the Heart, Penn

Consumption of the Consumption of the Consumption

Consumption of Whit Cherry cause out
Consumption of Whit Cherry cause out
Consumption of the Consumption of the Consumption

Consumption of the Consumption of the Consumption of the Consumptio

Committee of the property of t

OHN BURDELL DENTIST, HAS REMOVED from the corner of Breadway and Frenkith street, pressly corner of Chambers street and Broadway, No. 4 United Phines and Square, South East side of Park and corner take street.

For this last two or three years, many of his friends are these missed, and he has helt to bear the responsibly of operations not done by himself, which he will deaver to correct hereafter.

m25



LINDLEY'S IMPROVED PATENT PREMIUM BEDSTEADS.

Proof against Bed Bugs !

Fise undersigned would respectfully call the attention he sublic to the above invaluable article of furniture, a great improvements in the attention to durability he forces is such as to place them far in advance of my thing of the kind now in use.

The transference received the highest premiums are of its land to be a faire of the American Institute in the land to the land t

Outdoor 10th, and 1844.

There considers great assemple and durability, standfirm, are put up and taken down in one minute, and the
internal assemble profectly tight and secure, afford no
rection internal particular tight and secure, afford no
rection in the profectly tight and secure, afford no
rection in the particular tight and secure, afford no
rection in the particular tight and secure, afford no
recent as a good article; also the well-known
Windlass Heady & Heatman's Elevating SPRING Bed,
a most delightful article for the comfort and repose of
any, afford in tellement of heating
The Bedsteads of the undersigned are manufactured
of the best materials, of Black Walnut, Mahogany,
Maple, &c., and of every variety of pattern, which cannot his toplicate the most factions.

Materials Pallicatory, Feather Beds, Bolsters and
Pillows, hide to order, and warranted to be filled with
such hair, feathers, &c. as represented.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE—The high reputation that these nonparell Safes had acquired at the huming of the Tri
bune Buildings in Fabruary last, and other previous
trials, his theen fully sustained in the late great confisgrations. New-York, on the 19th July, 1846.

And the perfect security afforded by Wilder's Salamander in this unlecked for event, has been realized
and acknowledged. To copy all the certificates had
on this condens, wealth make this advertisement toe
lengthy, but they can be seen at my store, together
with some of the unless, which preserved the books
and securious great fire, is also the Tribune Suff.

SILAS C. HERRING.

for their friends in any part of the Oal Country. The shangilumnars agents for the following lines of Liverpool chips, vis:

THE THE ST. OF OR EXPERSORY. PACKETS,
THE ST. OF ORGE LINE A THE CUMION LINE.
The ships comprising the above magnificent lines are
not interpolated the many states for magnificent lines are
not interpolated the many states for magnificent lines are
not interpolated the many states for magnificent lines are
not interpolated the many states for magnificent lines are
not interpolated to the parameters of the magnificent lines and the
notification of the parameters of the through the safe
or interpolated to the safe of the chips, also their fays of
normer Malden Lane, New York.

P. E. Drube to my states to coppled, payable at
dight through Great Brissis and Irahand.

RED OR GREY HAIR.

T. IS PERHAPS A COMMENDABLE DECETthe to give a benefited color to the hair, if Nuture has
not come to—schile presented gray control and interpolated profer a job black, others a goony assurer. Is
other or profer a job black, others a goony assurer. Is
other or on the safe that are the safe than all the safe than and the safe than and the safe than and the safe than and safe the safe than and safe than and the safe than and safe the safe than and safe the safe than and safe than and safe the safe than and safe

The oals Gashive personnel and gashive Englished Fits, Convulsions, &c., is IVARS VEGS. TARKS. IT I MARS VEGS. I popularity that is beyond precedent in the healing art. We effer the following curtification which we think are sufficient toprove the above assertion:

I have by the following curtification with the manner of the following the property of the following the manner of the second of my sufferings is impossible. I have tried the shift of eminent physicians year after year, but found no relief. I gave up all hope of ever spain sujoying the inesthable blessing of health, or even the considers of life, as I had struggled with this dreadful disease until I was reduced to proverty, and my cally care was a prepare for another and a better world. To the afflicted I would say, I used Dre. Ivans & Harv's Vegenble Extract. It was this under the blessing of God that restored me to perfect health. I shall be happy to see any who would wish to converse with me on this subject at my residence, 40 Essent street.

W. F. HAVERMEYER, Mayor. TO THORE AFFLICTED WITH FITS.

W. P. HAVERMEYER, Mayor.

TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH FITS.
I have been affilted with Epiloptic fits for four years, My attacks were generally in the night and starty severe. I have tried the akill of physicians, and have been under medical treatment in the Broadway Hospital, but was discharged without receiving any heads. I then applied to Drs. Ivans & Hart, 194 Grand street, as a host record. I used their medicines sums two or three meanths, and the result is, I am now restered to perfect health.

Bigsel, JACOB FETTY, 174 Delancy st.

New York, March 18th, 1945.

P.S. The Endust, tausther with the necessary medicines with full directions, are carefully packed in house for transportation. Prices per Hox 59, \$17 and \$24.

Single besides with necessary medicines \$2.

IVANS COMPOUND VEGETABLE SYRUP is the best resiedy ever offered to the public for all Scretulous complaints, Rheumatisms, Syphilis, Ulcerated Legs, Liver Complaints, Dississes in the head, general debility, and all disceases arising from an impure state of the blood. Price \$1 per Bottle.

Drs. Ivans & Hart Propriseors, principal office No. 184 Grand 31, New-Xork.

Ap. 11.

FINE WATCHES,

Dre. Ivens & Hart Proprisors, principal office No. 184 Grand-st., New York.

FINE WATCHES,

SILVER SPOONS AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of purchasers of Watabas, slilver Ware, Javelry and Spectacles, to his stock, which will be found, is all respects, as good and as cheep as at any other establishment in the city. Gold and Silver Watches from the most celebrated makers, warranted correct time kaspers, and most fashionable patterns, will be sold for cash at a very small advance from manufactured prices. Biters fashionable patterns, will be sold for cash at a very small advance from manufactured prices. Butter fasives, &c. &c., of every variety of patterns and superior finsh, as low as goods of equal quality can be bought, and neatly engraved, four or less letters, without extra charge. Gold Chains, Gold Pencils and Jewsley, of every description, at low prices, prices always corresponding with the quality of the article. Also, Gold and Silver Spectacles manufactured and for sale at wheleash and restal. All in want of this most useful and necessary article, will find it greatly to their advantage to call. Spectacles of every description, repaired, and new glasses ast to old frames to fit any condition of sight. Farticular attention paid to repairing all kinds of Wetches and Jewelry, and charges moderate.

GEORGE W. FRATT, 78 Chatham-street.

A G. RAGLEV'S CELEBRATED IMPROVED

A. G. BAGLEY'S CELEBRATED IMPROVED

A. EVER-POINTED GOLD PEN.—This Pen received the highest pressium at the last Fair of the American Institute, and has been pronounced by the first Teachers of Fernmanship in the country, to be infinitely superior to any Gold Pen ever before introduced to the American public. The lasting properties of this Pen, are undoubted, owing to the teach should be provided to the properties of the Pen.

GEORGE F. NESBITT. PRINTER

Cor. of Wall and Water-sts.

MEW YORK,

Begs permission to inform the public, that he is prepared to execute orders for Frinting in away variety, either Job, Book, or Newspaper, in a style far surpassing that of any other establishment in the United States, (and that is saying much) and at LOWER PRICES, and that his variety of Types are made up from the Foundries of STRPHEN BLAKE CO., Sheffield; WOOD & SKREWOOD, LONDON; VINCERT FIGURE, LONDON; SINCLAIR & SON, Edinburgh, England; and from almost every foundry in the United States.—
The Presses in the establishment are those of the most recent improvement, from the celebrated Yahkar

# BURGESS STRINGER & Co.

No. 222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Living OF THE PRINCIPLE

Catalogue of Books, Periodicals, Cheap Publications &c., lately issued by BURGESS, STRINGER & Co., who have also constantly on hand, allthe Magazines, Reviews, Weekly and other Newspapers published in the country; likewise the greatest variety of the Foreign Illustrated and other Papers on the arrival of every steamer to be found in the city.

# THE LONDON LANCET.

A Journal of British and Foreign Medical Science, Literature and News. Published Monthly.

The above Medical Journal, of which we use the cole re-publishers, sends confinedly the high and in the world. It is now procured here for much less than helf its case in human; and that a duly estimated by the production in this country, we have easy a giarce at the greatly increasing a scribers. The two Vale, for 1846 can be presured at easy a giarce at the greatly increasing with the insuce of the present year.

## ABERNETHY'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

This is one of the most valuable manuals both for the professional, and non-professional, lately appearing. It firms a "gualbum is parvum," in directions and intelligence that will render the visits of the decior to a very great extent quite unnecessary.

### THE PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

By Michael Ryan, M. D., Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and Locturer to the Metropolitan Free Hospital.

Price 50 cents.

## SELF PRESERVATION, OR SEXUAL PHYSIOLOGY REVEALED.

By Alphonse Broussais, M. D., Member of the Royal Academy of Medicine and Surgary, at
Paris, &c. &c. Bound—Price 50 cents.

The Medical Profession in France is se well patronized by the Government and otherwise supported, that is surgices and medical men set strip the rest of the world. The great author of the present work has, in the present practical treaties, thrown out to the world matter, the value of which will present itself instantly to the mind of the simplest reader. It treats on subjects, the want of imowiedge, of which, has made thousands unhappy in family and social relations.

A TREATISE ON

## DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL ORGANS.

BY EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.

Price \$1-bound

The time is gone by wherein punctilises or mawkish sentiment would distate it to be little less than or examine our own natures and physiological condition. In the department of which the above work from found matter, not only of great value to the practitioner, but of still greater to the enquiring private citie language is plain and cleared of technical obscurity, and we have anteredy settimony from various quantitier is advice and direction contained in it that has proved of the utmost service to the non-medical residue to be been published.

## THE MYSTERIES OF LONDON.

Price \$1

This magnificent work is the joint production of Engene Site, Roger de Beauvior and Lord Seymour, the h furnishing the incidents, all of which have their counterpart in real life. As a truthful panorams of the conditi and progress of society in that vast Babel, perhaps there is no book existing which equals it. The number copies sold have been vast and the demand is increasing.

## EVANS' HISTORY OF ALL CHRISTIAN SECTS.

Price 371 cents.

sophical reader, this is indeed a meet interesting book. It is teres and just and of absorbing interest.

## THE WORKS OF J. FENIMORE COOPER.

We have recently made such arrangements with this well known and talented author, as enables us to effer his numerous productions, in single works or entire, at a great reduction in price. It is the first time that the public have had the opportunity of obtaining reading of so clevated a character at so very reasonable a rate.

Public have had the opportunity of obtaining reading of se elevates a character at so very resident of the chainbeare. 2 vols.

The Chainbeare. 2 vols.

Elimor Wyllis. 2 vols.

Afost and Ashare. 4 vols.

Bersayer. 2 vols.

Beersayer. 2 vols.

Homeward Bound. 2 vols.

Homeward Bound. 2 vols.

Homeward Bound. 2 vols.

Homeward Found. 2 vols.

Heidenmauer.

Frairis. 2 vols.

Eleochamaer.

Frairis. 2 vols.

Two Admirats. 2 vols.

Traveling Bacheler. 3 vols.

Wayndotts. 2 vols.

Wept of Wish-ters-Wish. 2 vols.

Mercedes of Castile. 2 vols.

Monitine. 2 vols.

Monitine. 2 vols.

## MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

"Guide to Embroid.

Sylvester Sound, the Somnambulist. Elegantly illustrated
The Love Match. Illustrated.

Ferhape the most amusing and exciting to be found in the language.

St. Giles and St. James. Each part.

This wonderful production is nearly finished. To be completed in four, or at the most, five parts, (two now ready.)

Jack Maleolm's Log. From the French of Alex.

Dumas.

Percival Keone. A novel of the school of Smollet.

By Captain Marryat.

By Captain Marryat.
The Ransomed Bride. By Weld.

pocket.

By T. L. Nichols.

Raffle for a wife.

""

Solon Grind.

Fleetwood: or the Stain of Birth.

History of a Flirt.

Soenes and Adventures in Spain.

American in Paris.—From the French of Jules

Janus. 2 vols. each.

## BURGESS, STRINGER & CO.,

222 Broadway, cor. Ann street.

### ARE THESE THINGS SO !

STHE BODY DAILY RECEIVES A PROPE AMOUNT OF NUTRITION, AND DAILY EXPELS THE WORN OUT PARTS BY THE SENSIBLE AND THE INSENSIBLE EVACUANTS

HEALTH

All medicine case a transfer residence, that medicine which does secure them is universal in its powers for good to the human body. Let us see. The bleed becomes leeded with implicit to the form any sound the research the deli-Therefore, that medicine which does secure them is universal in its powers for good to the human body. Let us see. The blood becomes leaded with impurities, when from any cause the peres of the skin de not perform their functions properly. A sudden change of weather may occasion this when the humors are too redundant; want of proper diestimos, by permitting perspired particles to remain upon the skin, has the effect in some instances to retard insensible perspiration; the same effect follows the use of greany matter to the skin, as ointments and the like. All censes which impede insensible perspiration are sure to occasions the greatest impediment to insensible perspiration of all evanus causes construe. Because, the matters which have once been thrown into the bowels, are only those, which nature could not make sufficiently fine to go off any other way save by the bowels. Well. These very matters instead of being daily evacuated, are retained in the system, and sucheerbed again into the circulation! But they cannot purplie; they only lead the blood with impurities; only gum up the pores; they can never go out save by the bowels, or by tumors, beils or some cruptions of the skin; good physicians knew this universally as well as Docier Brandreth. But the great difficulty in all these cases of contiveness, in all these cases of reabsorption, is that the blood not only becomes contaminated, but that the pores of the skin becomes so clogged with gummy matter that great danger to the body occurs. For he it knewn only becomes contaminated, but that the pores of the skin becomes so clogged with guanay matters that great danger to the body occurs. For he it known to all men, actual experiment has demonstrated that in twenty-one hours, in a healthy bendition of the skin, we part by insensible perspiration with four times as much impurities from the body, as we do by all the sensible executions together in the assess times. We cannot then full to see the terrible consequences which must soon result to the body, when the pores are from any causes retarded in the full exercise of costiveness is, a coup, shivering, perhaps headtheir powers. The first thing which follows a state of costiveness is, a cold, shivering, perhaps headche; on the lungs there may be oppression, and very soon fever will fellow, if it do not accompany the preceding symtems. In health, we

PERSPIRE ABOUT TWO OUNCES PER HOUR.

sickness arising from the above causes, we see ly PERSPIRE AT ALL. CONSIDER, THEN, THE ENGRHOUS AMOUNT of matters which must be thrown into the Blood! Of course we may expect severe pains— sometimes death will take place before we can obtain an operation from the bowels. But, my friends, instead of using Brandreth's Pills, shall we use those lies which carry death and destruction in their train? Shall we use Balsams, Lozenges or Oint train? Shall we use Balsams, Lozenges or Ointments?—These means may prove palliative, may reduce the amount of suffering, may threw these matters from the point where the pain is; may, in fact, cause the humors which produce the pain to be thrown again into the circulation. But, my friends, it is not our or run Beon. It may settle upon a vital part, and death be the consequence at once. No remedies are safe unless they take out discuse in a palpable form.—When we have pain in any part of the body, that pain is caused by the retention of these matters which ought to have come away by the bowels. They must pain is caused by the retention of these matters which ought to have come away by the bowels. They must come by that channel before health can be established. Be sensible them—use those remedies only which bedily take out from the bowels and circulation all those matters which have been retained beyond the time Nature designed or health parmitted. And for this purpose Brandreth's Pills are all-sufficient. Let it be understood, that in all cases, if possible, they should be used on an empty stomach. The Pills will always that they are perfectly eafer. he used on an empty stemach. The Pills will always have a better effect. Not but they are perfectly eafe at any time; they are so. The object is to insure the greatest amount of good, and this is accomplished by taking them on an empty stemach. Because the ob-ject is not to accelerate digestion, but to remove the es from the blood; and the Pills, always par crudites from the shood; and the Fills, always passing into the blood, do so more easily and with greater
comfort to the body, when the stessech has nothing to
oppose to them in their passage through it to the first
intestines, and so into the circulation. For when the
Fills are awallowed, they first pass into the stomach,
and having been dissolved there, next pass into the
small intestines, whence the facteals suck them up and
pass them along, with a portion of chyle, into the value pass them along, with a portion of chyle, into the veins first, and afterwards into the arteries. I suppose they, the Fills, impart an extra power to exterial blood to deterge morbid matters wherever R may find them; and also passing such morbid matters from the arteries to the veins, which bring them to the liver, pancreas t, and afterwards into the arteries. I st and kidneys; in consequence of which, these organs become more vigorous in their secretions, and expel not only the crudities which have been thrown into them from all parts of the body, but also those which they themselves centained previous to this collection they themselves centained previous to this collecties of crudities or impare matters, by the Pills. These of crudities or impure matters, by the Fills. These crudities, or impure humors or matters, are discharged in the bowels, and is being accomplished when you feel that filling up of the bowels, which warn that they are about being moved. This feeling takes place in health, only to a less extent; for it is the same principle that meves the bowels to discharge their contents; and these acrid or acid humors are provided by Nature for this very purpose—that of producing the alvine evacuation—and it is only when they are in toe great a quantity that disease is produced. The Brandreth Fills bring these humors from all parts of the body to the bowels, which viscera is excited by their presence, and so occasions their expulsion from the body. Thus it is seen that the Fills loss their individuality after being dissolved in the stomach, and the purgation is solely from the effect produced by the cleaning the blood receives of its imparities.

The Brandreth Fills simply assist Nature to do her own work in her own way and in her own time.

09- MANY WELL INFORMED PERSONS SUPdiet and exercise are important as well to ing, upon getting out of bed in the morning to aid in the way of the second second second second

Again, it is said medicine bowels, only tend to make the case worse and worse. I admit that all purgative medicines, save the pills known as Brandreth's Pills, have that tendency. But it is not so with Barmanta's Fills; the longer they are used the loss, ordinarily, will be required to produce effect. Long standing cases are not cured in a day, or with one dose. The Brandreth Fills do not cure as "by magic"—they ours because they cleaned the blood of all impurities, and this being done the bowels and the secretions become healthy and adapt-ed fully to perform the office nature has assigned. A gentleman our be referred to who now resides in the city of New York, who took them every day for five years, for constitutional continuouss. He had not, for fitness years proviously, ever had any thing pass his bowsh without using medicine or an injection; and every year he was confined to his bed three or four . For five years he took Brandreth's Pilla-And why? Becouse he found his bowels become stronger and stronger from their use: and from all other purgetives he had taken; they become weaker and weaker. In fact, he found that at first he required six, eight, and ten pills, to produce in operation; but in a year four pills were a fall does, and before the full cure was effected, two pills were sufficient to pro-duce a good evacuation. Finally, he become as head-thy as any man. And for five years he took the Bran-druth Pills, and was appear confined to his bod a single day during that flor yours.

Dr. Brandreth has cases every day sent to him; he inserts one of very recent date. He can refer to relations of Mr. Stors, in New York, if further particulars are required.

The ours of Duspurma, Palpiration of the Heart Consumstrion. Cought of all kinds, Codds, Asthms, Rheumatism and Small Pox, depend on Truen cure altogether upon the cure of contiveness, which invariable attend these diseases. Cure costiveness, and you will have health. There is no doubt of it.

CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

Sir-This will certify that for about twen was afflicted with costiveness to such a degree that nothing would pass my bowels for a week at a time, nothing would pass my bowels for a week at a time, and which ultimately caused partial insanity. I was sorely distressed, both by night and by day. I had no quiet sleep cometimes for weeks together, my nervous condition was in so had a state. The dectors could de condition was in so had a state. The dectors could denothing for me, all their remedies made me worse and worse. When all hope had fied, I chanced to read an advertisement of Dr. Brandrath's, and I thought from its style that whoever wrote it believed what he wrote, and if so, he was ne imposter. I had to suffer the ridicule of friends and neighbors. My doctor told me atter I had used them sometime, that he could make pills just like Brandrath's, he gave me a prescription, I took it to the druggist and got the pills; they had no more effect as physic than a piece of chip. Not so with Brandrath's pills, they always acted easily and frealy. I have now taken them over two years, and with Brandreth's pills, they always acted easily and freely. I have now taken them over two years, and they seem to have renewed the life within me; my intellect is clear and serens, and I now enjoy life equal to what I did twenty five years ago, I am new near fifty. The action of my bewels are nearly restored to the healthy state of my youth. I bless Ged for what he has done for me. I pray he may bless Dr. Brandreth's Pills.

My case is known to hundreds in this county. Your agent, Mr. D. Kendrich, suggested that I should send it. I remain yours, very gratefully,

Lebanon, N. H., 20th January, 1846.

Dr. Brandreth's Office is 941 Broadway, New York and 6 North street, Philadelphia, 19 Hanover st., Bos ton, and corner of Laight and Mercer sts., Baltimore At \$41 Broadway, a physician is in constant attend-ance to give advice and explain the manner of cure of

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT PILLS.

Be very careful and go to the agent when you want Brandreth's Pills; then you are sure of the genuine article. When you purchase otherwise, inquire of the seller whether he knows the Pills he offers you are the genuine Brandreth Pills. Every man knows whether the article he offers is true or false. Beware

mber 341 Broadway is Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office; 276 Bowery Retail Office; 341 Hudson street Retail Office; and of the following agents in New York :

D. D. Wright, corner Houston and Lewis ; Wm. D. Berrian, corner 1st street and 1st Avenue; Geo. Hansell, 165 Division ; Geo. 3. Maigne, 98 Catherine st. ; Benj. S. Taylor, 80 Vessy; J. O Fowler, cor. Greenwich and Murray; Mrs. Wilkinson, 412 Cherry st.; Jno. Howe, corner Ludlow and Rivington; Jasper W. Webber, 689 Hudson street; Ivans & Hart, 184 Grand street; Mrs. Booth, Brooklyn, 5 Markét street; R. Dennison, South Brooklyn, 15 Atlantic; Mrs. Terrier, Williamsburgh ; James Wilson, Jersey City.

Brandreth's Pills are 25 cents per box, with full di

GALVANIC RINGS

AND MAGNETIC FLUID.

aty rate splices of Joints Splines of About Splines of Joints Splines of State of St pally successful ing made of all sizes, and o me, and can be work by the inconvenience most delicate faciale without the slightest inconvenience. THE GALVANIC RELTS, RANDS, BRACE-

THE GALVANIO RELTS, RANDS, BRACE-LISTS, &c. &cc.

Are modifications of the invention, and are recommended in more chrostic cases of disease, where the Rings do not possess sufficient intensity or power. They are adapted to the waist, arms, wrists, ancles, chest, or any part of the body with perfect seas. Any Galvanie power that is required may thus be obtained, such as complaint which the mystorious agent of Galvanium can effect, will fail to be persuanently relieved.

OHRISTIPS MAGNETIC FLUID is used in committies with the Rings and their middlifestions. This composition has been promounced by the Presso Gaussian, to be one of the most valuable discoveries of madeen entence. It is believed to possess the removerable power of rendering the new was sensative to Galvanic action, by this means causing a concentration of the influence at the next of discass, and thus giving repair and pursuances relief.

CHRISTIPS GADVANIC STRENGTHENING TANTERS.

These articles form an important addition to the Galvanic Rings, acting upon the same principle, but having the siltenance of more local application. As an effectual means for currenthening the system when abbiliated by disease or other causes; as a certain still a constitutional weakness; as a preventive for colds and in all affections of the chest generally, the GaLvanic Stransvynamics Flaszman will be found of great and permanent silvanings.

We refer our sunders to the numerous and the found of great and permanent silvanings.

rest and permanent stratus. PLASTERS will be found a We refer our readers to the numerous CP-HOSE CERTIFICATES. Ed Published by the Doctor, in the Sun, Times, Mirror Tribune, and other papers.

These testimonials, all of which are from the most respectable sources, have been selected from several hundred of a similar character, which have been procured during the short time the discovery has been before the American public.

General Agent for the

cured during the abort time the discovery has been before the American public.

D. C. MOREHEAD,

General Agent for the United States, and only Agent for the City of New York,

134 Fulton street, Sun Buildings,

The following are Ds. Christens's exclusive Agents in the within-named cities. All articles obtained from other persons in these places are verthless counterfeits. New York, D. C. Moneman, 134 Fulton Street; Albany, J. N. Cutler, 44 State Street; Boston, Mrs. E. Kidden, 100 Court street; Philadelphia, E. Frant's Co., 68 South Fourth Street; Baltimore, Sath S. Hangs, 108 Baltimore Street, and corner of Charles and Pratt Streets; Washington, O. Fish & Co., Brown's Hotel; Richmond, Duval & Puzofill, Lowell, Kidden, & Walker, cor. of Merimack and John Streets; Worcester, M. B. Green & Co., 67 by

WINDOW SHADE DEPOT,

No. 7 SPRUCE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

THE subscribers having fitted up a splendid Sho THE subscribers having fitted up a splendid Show.

Room for the accommodation of their customers, and having also made arrangements with one of the most collaborated Houses in Paris, they will be receiving by every Facket some of the choicest designs, and will therefore be enabled to supply their customers with Shades of every nattern, kind or size.

Amongst which may be found some rich Vision on the Rhine, in Nutlearies of the current cooless of some of the

Amongst which may be found some rich Views on the Rhine, in Nestrerland,—correct copies of some of the most calebrated Ancient and Modern Cathedrals in Europe, besides a variety of beautiful Scripture Pieces, Abbaya and Gethice, of every kind,—Landespee in any quantity, from the light and sixy Moravian floating luxuriously along the quiet ripples of a remantic lake to the scenbre, yet fantastic Lombardean, reposing among the ruins of gray stone and fallon tower.

All our Shades are painted with the best of oil colors, and we warrant them to wash and not useful or crack Every Shade, bought of us. and not course the re-

Every Shade, bought of us, and not enseering the re-communication, will be cheerfully exchanged.

We have taken great pains in selecting New Designs

for the express purpose of accommodating our retail customers, and they will not only have a choice stock to select from but save at least 50 per cent. Our facility for executing orders are not to be surpassed. Persons by choosing their own views can have them copied cor-

signs, banners and interior decora-TIONS, done in a manner not to be surpassed. Trimmings of all kinds. Shades exhibited with the greatest

Show Room 60 feet deep by 25 wide, ample space to accommodate at least 50 customers at one time. Store open at sunrise and closed at sunset

BARTOL & DE MAUNY, Manufacturers and Importers, ie28 ly No 7 Spruce st., four doors from Nassau.

TOOTHACKE CURED IN ONE MINUTE BY THE USE OF THE CLOVE ANODYNE.



This is an excellent article and will cure the most violent TOOTH-ACHE, or pain in the gums in ONE MINUTE. The CLOVE ANODYNE is not unpleasant to the taste or injurious to the teeth, and will PERMANENTLY cure any tooth to which it may be applied.

Price 25 cents. For sale by A.

plied.
Price 25 cents. For sale by A.
B. SANDS & CO., Chemists and Druggists, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers st.; 100 Fulton st. corner of
William, and 77 East Broadway; and by Druggists
the Union. ughout the Union.



DR. TOWN

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF A This Sameparille is six times cherge.

in quart buttles, and is warranted an extensively the market. The following cartificates with great idea of its value—

It invariably cures indigestion and dyspopole, general nervous defailty, the lives constitute and invariable of the lefteeys, and all these default which famales are liable to.

Dyspersia—Dyspersia—Dyspersia—Dyspersia—The lowing testimony must convince every familiar and that the syspensia is easily cure. We have he dreds of others of the came character.

Bank Department, Alberty, Bay 18, 184

Dr. Thursted—St., I have hear district and your will depart the familiar to the family cure. The second of the came is the family of the constitute of the came is the constitute of the consti

Dr. Tournered—Sir, I have been drivened where the syspecula for several years, which originates which resisting in the West, from hering up to the hist resisting in the West, from hering up to the hist injudicious quantities of medicine. The system of the injudicious quantities of medicine. The system of the system. I tried a green number of medicines to remedy R, among others, both sensit and Bristol's Barapparills, but they all falled to offer a cure. Knowing of come cases where your desired and deriving benefit therefrom, I continued until I had taken halfs adoran bottles, and I am imply to microm you that my health is now restored.

To those afflicted similarly to my test, we all therefully recommend your Extract of Sarangerills.

Yours, H, D. CURRARY.

SCROFULA, CANCERS, ERYSIPELAS, ULCERS.
We would now call attention to the following cases
of different character, which we believe will convince
the most scopical of the superior virtues of the Ex

the most sceptical of the superior virtues of the Extract:

Dr. Trumsend—Deer Sir, It is with great pleasure and greatines that I find my solf able to amounce to you that the tumor, (which was called a cancer.) I had on my face, is entirely well. You remember when I commenced taking your surespecific, it was very had, and that my bleed was very much cut of order, and system inflanced. After using a bettle or two, my countenance regulated its natural color, but I had little faith that it could care the tumor plut your entificance faith that it dends drave the tumor plut your entificance was so great, I was induced to continue using it, and I am giad that I took, your savies. This necess has been growing on my lace for some years. I we year since, professor Marsh of the Albany Mentoni College, operated on it two or three times, and left if upon to the jaw bone, but it did not step, I considered aumbors of medical men, and tried a great was your suredies, but failed to affect a cure; indeed, I was talk by apply alcians of high standing that there was no care for it—but your pleasant medicine, through the hindiness of a kind Providence, has affected one, for which I am very thanhals, and hope this statement, will induce others to avail themselves of your remody, believing, if they give it a proper trial, they must be benefited by it.

JOHN MIGOWN. Albany, February 7th, 1848.

I am acquainted with Mr. McGown, and know that for several years he had a very bad face. From the character of the gentleman, I have every reason to believe the above statement to be tree.

STEPHEN WILKINS,

Pastor South pearl street Esptist Church.

Dr. Townsend. Dear sir, feeling thankful for the immense benefit I have derived from using your fler-saparilla, I am willing that you should make my case known to the public. About two years ago, was taken with a breaking out of bad ulcare and likely anown to the public. About two years age. We taken with a breaking out of had ulcers and liftly sores, which covered the most part of my body—my legs were one complete mass of corruption. I get into my eyes and ears, and made me nearly hilful and deaf Several physicians gave me up as incurable. I read one of your advertisements and purchased my excited of your savertisements and purchased my excited incredible as is may appear, my ulcers and tense have disappeared—my eyes are well, and I can learn a usual. What I have written conveyed the finit idea of my troubles and losthsome attention, for I could scarce sleep, and what I at I almost saverably vonited up. I flamy do not believe this, let them call on me and satisfy themselves. I have many scars about me. I was likewise reduced to a linest a skeleton and an now fast regaining my health.

CHARLES EDWARDS,

The astonishing cures that this medicine has per-

The astonishing cures that this medicine has performed in cases of chronic Rheumatism, are indeed wonderful.

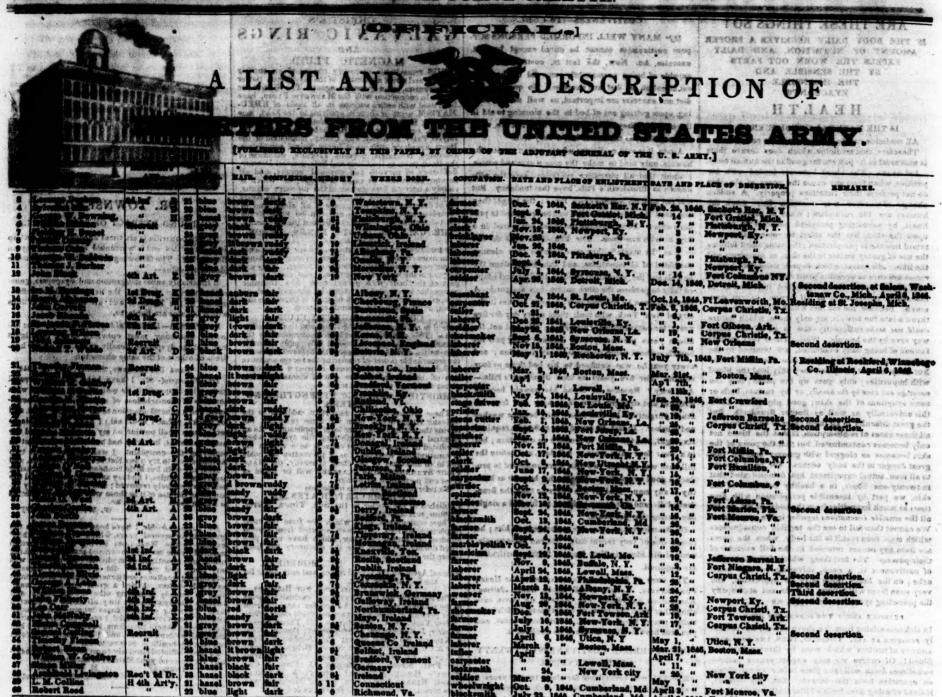
wonderful.

Dr. Tesmand.—I was attacked with a distressing pain in my hip joint, so bad that I could not walk without cratches; and much of the time I was obliged to keep my bed. I tried several remedies, but they did not relieve me. I then called on one of our first physicians—he did not help me. I heard of your larsaparille, and obtained a bottle, and in a few days it entirely cured me, and I am as well now as ever.

ASHBELL WALKER.

Albany, Jan. 2, 1845.

Principal Depots, 126 Fulton st, N. T., 106 Sc
Pearl st., Albany, and by Druggists generall.



\$30 REWARD.

A reward of THIRTY POLLARS will be paid to any person who shall apprehend and deliver a deserter to an officer of the army at any Military Post or Recruiting Station.

ared the sections of an officer, he was followed when street to Broadway, and on to Ann. street, whe was to be to the Byrmo's Hesses, No. 6. After any consider for some time and finding that he did not out, the officer west in and found that he had enlower the fence into Fulton street. A description a main west given, and on Westerslay hest, that insulate efficer, Wm. H. Stephens, arrested the indicate time at the policy office, where he was fully led by the teller of the bests; and the regardons who let him high over the fence. He transmit

moreial street.

Wiff Killed.—Charles Mosler, a Dutchman, hilled his wife five, aged To years, in Fhiladelphia, on Monday, by cutting her threat with a rance. He had married her for her money—she being old enough to be his mother.

Wiched desired in New Hampshiae—The Keene Republican relates that Mr. G. a transient man, went to Surry and married the hitherto respectable widow C.; that shortly enterwines he sent for her neighbor, Mr. H., te call on her on some business, told him her hushand was absent, and make proposals to him as tempting, but in cooky received, as those made by an ancient quasen to a five young gentleman who went down into Egypt; and that the husband Mr. G. then suddenly appeared, knacked down Mr. H., and extort ed from him a note of \$000, value not received. Mr. G. is jugged for trial.

Conviction of Russolns.—Renyolds who killed Lamar, was convicted at the Superior Court, new in tession at Lumpkin. Steward county, Georgia, of voluntary manalanghter.

Death or Mr. Tonney.—The Rev. Torrey, who was convicted some two years ago of enticing alayee awayfiremithe State of Maryland, and imprisoned in the State prison at Eshimore, died in prison in that city at 3 o'clock on Saturday last.

Cana Con.—The Chicago Democrat of the 5th inst., says—A case of crim. con. recently occured at Hick-ory Creek, Will county, (III.) between a young married woman and a man of fifty years old, who himself has children older than his guilty paresnour. It appears that they have been sinning for a long time, but a few days ago they cloped and went to Galena; whither the husband of the woman has followed them. A portion of their correspondence, covering a period of three years, is in the hands of the lawyers. The names of the parties are in our possession, but we do not doem it advisable to give them to the public at passent.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. - The Legislature of Michigan have adopted a law abolishing capital punishment in that state, and substituting imprisonment for life. Few murderers will now escape justice in Michigan.

PICKPOCKETS AT THE FAIR.—The Fair of American Manufactured Goods, to be held in Washington this week, will attract numerous gange of pickpockets, and the Mayor of that city or the Committee of Arrangements should secure the attendance of persons who know these regues to "spot" them, and thus prevent the numerous robberies that will be perpetrated.

THE NEW COMMON COUNCIL, and the new Mayor took their seats on Tuesday.

## General Sessions.

Whenhard Trial for receiving Stelen Goods.—The notorious Mary Rood was placed upon her trial for receiving stolen property which had been stolen from the store of Mearn. Soria & Ca. Dyers, of Pearl street, with the full knowledge that it had been stolen. The Jury withou leaving their seats found the accused Not Guiky.

Piese of Guilty.—James Hewett, indicted for forgery in the second dagree, in having in his possession a large number of counterfeit plates on different banks in the United States, with intent to circulate notes printed thereupon, pleaded guilty to the indictment, having withdrawn his former plea of not guilty. The Court someoned him to the State Prison for the term of five years, being the lowest term, in consequence of some valuable disciousures he made at the time of his arrest.

Assether Plea of Guilty.—Benjamin O'Connell pleaded guilty to a patit larceny, in stelling as iron windhass. He was sentenced to the Fenitentiary for 2 months.

Case of the Rev. John Seys.—In the case of this individual, indicted for an asseult on the person of Mrs. Gram, Mr. Whiting, of counsel for the accused, moved that the cause be brought to trial, or a nolle pressquee entered. The Assistant District Altorney stated that it was impossible to try the cause this day, as a material witness for the prosecution was absent. Mr. Whiting made a most eloquent appeal in support of his motion, and the Court ordered the trial set down for Friday. A full report next week.

Trial for Grand Larceny.—James Passengen was placed upon his trial for a grand larceny, in stealing three barrels of the spirits of turpentine, worth \$50, the property of Zophar Mills, from No. 144 Front-st., on the 4th Oct., 1846. The jury, under the charge of the Court, found the accused Not Guilty.

Plea of Guilty.—Mary Ann McIntire pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny, and was sentenced to the Pentientiary for 3 months.